MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 FEBRUARY 1981

Egypt

As-Sadat Press Conference--President Anwar as-Sadat, speaking at a press conference held jointly with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, repeated his call for a Palestinian government-in-exile which, he said, would free the Palestinians from Syrian and Soviet "pressures." In their remarks, broadcast live by Cairo radio, both As-Sadat and Kreisky agreed that the Palestinians themselves must organize such a government-in-exile through their own decisions. Noting Yasir 'Arafat's importance as the leader of Fatah, which constitutes "80 percent" of the PLO, As-Sadat said he is not suggesting anyone else as a "substitute" for 'Arafat but called on the Palestinians to choose a leader who will not be "hesitant" nor be one "who agrees today and denies tomorrow." This is "not something against 'Arafat at all," he said, but went on to assert that all PLO members have a right to challenge 'Arafat's legitimacy. Noting that Egypt did not sever relations with the rest of the Arab world, As-Sadat said that Arab leaders will be welcome in Cairo. He added, however, that he is not prepared to "go anywhere" to meet them and will not ask for a meeting with them.

Regarding tripartite negotiations with Israel and the United States, As-Sadat said that just as the U.S. election campaign delayed further talks last year, the most practical course now is to wait until after the Israeli elections, when the Israeli Government will "play its role." The Egyptian leader reiterated his belief that the Camp David framework still forms the "cornerstone of peace" and the basis of a "comprehensive solution" for the Middle East. Neither the Palestinians nor Jordan's King Husayn, he indicated, should participate in negotiations until after the autonomy accord has been signed. As-Sadat also revealed that the possibility of Egypt's acquiring Austrian light tanks was discussed in his meetings with Chancellor Kreisky and noted that the Egyptian defense minister will visit Austria to pursue the matter.

Syrian-Jordanian Relations

Damascus radio reported that President Hafiz al-Asad and other Syrian leaders received a 12-man Jordanian "popular delegation." Following the meeting, during which Al-Asad explained and clarified Syria's political stand, the delegation members expressed hope that Syria will continue to exert efforts to locate the kidnapped Jordanian charge d'affaires. Al-Asad promised that Syria will do this, not only for humanitarian reasons but also because Syria is interested in clarifying the circumstances surrounding the kidnapping.

In an interview carried by the radio, delegation member Hamad al-Farhan, a former Jordanian minister, said that he realizes the Syrian president does not condone such acts and noted that in their meeting Al-Asad stressed that neither the Syrian Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon nor other Syrian organizations were connected with the abduction of the diplomat. Another delegation member described the kidnappers as "elements whose affiliation is unknown." The Amman English-language paper JORDAN TIMES noted that the delegation, though unofficial, was received with full honors.

Despite the visit of the Jordanian delegation, an unattributed Damascus radio commentary criticized Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran for plotting to undermine Syria's "coordination and unity experiment" with Jordan. The radio stressed that Syria is still committed to and proud of its stand on Arab unity. The commentary also noted that Syria has no wish to harm Jordanian "citizens and brothers" and will maintain an open border to them.

Syria

Voice of Lebanon radio reported that after 8 Syrian soldiers were killed in a 15 February ambush in Aleppo, 8 Muslim Brotherhood members and around 20 civilians were killed when an army unit surrounded a locality in the city.

Inter-Arab Affairs

PLO-USSR Agreement--The PLO and the Soviet Union concluded a "coordination agreement" during PLO leader 'Arafat's visit to Moscow last year, according to Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, the PLO representative in Moscow. In his remarks, reported by KUNA, Ash-Sha'ir also stated that 'Arafat will visit the Soviet Union soon.

Qaddumi Press Conference--According to a report by the Voice of Palestine radio, PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi told a press conference in Doha that the time has not yet come to establish a provisional Palestinian government or government-in-exile and that the PLO has "exerted efforts" to begin a dialogue with Jordan. A KUNA report on the conference said that Qaddumi revealed that the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue has made no progress. According to KUNA, Qaddumi criticized the new U.S. administration, claiming that it "works against" Middle East peace, and asserted that the European initiative "serves Israel."

Saudi Arabia

In an interview published by the newspaper AL-JAZIRAH, Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that there is no reason why Gulf cooperation should not include joint security action to protect the region's oilwells. Asked about rumors of unrest in the country's eastern region, the minister replied that some incidents occurred after the November 1979 takeover of the Grand Mosque in Mecca but have now ceased.

Iran

Khomeyni Speech--Criticizing those who say that the Islamic Republic Government is the same as the shah's monarchy, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khoemyni compared the luxurious life style of the shah and his family with the "simple" lifestyle of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. In a speech at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran, a recording of which was broadcast by Tehran radio, Khomeyni said the shah wasted the nation's wealth to build "great palaces" and then asked if Bani-Sadr owns even one house. Pointing out that Bani-Sadr has placed his life at the service of the nation, Khomeyni asserted that members of the former regime never did so.

Industry Ministry Order--According to a Tehran radio report, the Industry and Mines Ministry called on all ministries, firms and institutions "affiliated with or controlled by" the government to send the organization of Iranian national industries all documents relating to their deposits in U.S. banks, if they have not yet done so, in order that the deposits can be recovered. The ministry added that the publication of its announcement is to be considered a "written order."

Fate of Britons--Speaking in New Delhi, Ayatollah Mohammad 'Ali Khamene'i said that the four Britons imprisoned in Iran have committed "certain crimes" and will be put on trial. According to an AFP report, Khamene'i stated that the government will make the final decision and the four "could be released." Meanwhile, Majlis Deputy Dr Hassan Ayat said that the four will be released if they are innocent. In an interview with the London DAILY TELEGRAPH, Dr Ayat added that they would also receive compensation if they were shown to have suffered injury from wrongful detention.

Bani-Sadr Supporters Arrested--Several supporters of President Bani-Sadr were arrested by revolutionary guards, AFP reported, after they disrupted a speech in Tuysarkan by Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani. Citing a report by the pro-Bani-Sadr newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, the news agency revealed that four of those arrested were sentenced to whippings and short jail sentences.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Replying to a speech by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in which he threatened to resume the Iraqi advance against Iran, an unattributed Tehran radio commentary said that the Iraqi regime, "because of its nature," will never be able "to steer the course of the war ... to its own advantage." Accusing Husayn of acting on orders from "his American bosses," the radio asserted that "American imperialism" wants the Iran-Iraq war to end and Husayn wants to find a peaceful solution "to save himself" ... from being overthrown. According to Tehran radio, exchanges of artillery fire continued in the Ahvaz, Abadan, Dezful and Susangerd areas, while Iranian forces killed 200 Iraqis in the Gilan-e Gharb region. The radio also claimed that Iranian forces in Khuninshahr destroyed 29 tanks from a tank battalion provided to Iraq by Jordan.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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13-15 FEB ACTIVITIES OF BABRAK KARMAL REPORTED

FRG TV Interview

DW161010 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1845 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Excerpt from Dirk Sager interview with Babrak Karmal, president of Afghanistan, place and language of interview unknown, taken from German translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Western states have withdrawn their embassies from Kabul, and so has the Federal Republic. How do you view relations with Bonn?

[Answer] Afghanistan had good relations with German technicians and scientists. This will remain unchanged, but aside from that the state and the economy [of the Federal Republic] remain aloof. The Federal Republic is tied to the shackles of NATO, whose strings extend to Washington. We are prepared to maintain good relations with all countries, and especially with the Federal Republic, for the sake of the old traditions and economic relations.

Telegram to Polish Premier

LD151206 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Kabul, 14 Feb (BAKHTAR)--A congratulatory telegramme was sent to Warsaw on behalf of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA CC, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of DRA, on the occasion of resuming [as received] the office by Wojciech Jaruzelski and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland.

Meeting With Provincial Leaders

LD162104 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Babark Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, met with representatives of the toiling people of Baghlan and Badakhshan Provinces in the Golkhana Palace, headquarters of the Revolution Council, this morning.

During the meeting, Babrak Karmal said that we regard ourselves as the sons of our people and we hope Almighty God gives us the power and ability to serve our toiling people and not those families who have committed atrocities against them and have lived in leisure and pleasure off their blood.

Babrak Karmal added: Unfortunately, the rulers, kings and amirs in our beloved country lied to our noble and toiling people as must as they could and cheated them. For their part, the foreign enemies of our people--the English and their agents--caused discord among our people, tribes and nationalities and made use of this discord and adversity. We fully believe, however, that a tyrant cannot commit cruelty forever and will be punished for his wicked actions, as traitor Hafizollah Amin and his criminal band met the result of their treacherous and plundering actions.

The chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister referred to the cruelty and despotism of Hafizollah Amin and added: Our noble brothers: You are all aware of the cruelty and despotism of Hafizollah Amin, the plots and treacherous conspiracies of the enemies of the revolution. Now is the time for courage and struggle. We must struggle against the enemies of honor, freedom, national pride and our homeland.

Afghan zeal does not permit the thieves and rebels trained in Pakistan to enter our country and murder the toiling people, set fire to schools and hospitals, destroy crops and roads and create fear, panic and unrest in our beloved homeland. Babrak Karmal added: Today, our toiling people have rightly recognized the enemies of the people and the beloved homeland who enter the country by the power of the dollar, pound and [word indistinct] and create unrest and insecurity. We should unite against these servants, form tribal meetings and consolidate our ranks on the side of the party and government in the struggle against the enemies of the people and the homeland. We should use all of our energy on the path of prosperity for the persecuted people of Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal said: As I have always said to my people, and once again I reassure them, there is no power that can take away the religion, faith, traditions, praiseworthy customs, culture and language of our people. The PDPA and DRA, in accordance with their policy and objectives, not only support the religion, faith, traditions and culture of our nationalities, but also prepare the ground for their development and nourishment, and in this effort will not shirk any endeavor or effort.

At the end of his meeting with the representatives of the people of Baghlan and Badakhshan, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee said: I fully believe that the enemies of the prosperity and happiness of our people will sooner or later be eliminated and annihilated and that our noble people will build a free, flourishing and developed Afghanistan.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that Babrak Karmal's speech was received by the representatives of the noble people of Baghlan and Badakhshan with emotion and continuous applause. This emotion reflects the fact that our toiling and noble people have full confidence in the leadership of the party and their beloved government, and, to achieve realization of the lofty objectives of the party and government, are ready for all kinds of sacrifices and devotion.

At the end of the meeting, a number of representatives of the noble people of Baghlan and Badakhshan Provinces delivered speeches, and on behalf of the toiling people of their provinces pledged that until the last breath of life they will not hesitate to make any sacrifice in defense of the gains of the Sawr Revolution, whose objective is the prosperity of the people of Afghanistan and the progress of beloved Afghanistan.

Council of Ministers Meeting

LD172240 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, has chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers. [date not specified]

At the beginning of the meeting, the chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA mentioned important and noteworthy points about the economic and socio-political problems of the country and their relevance to the external policy of the DRA. In particular, world problems were discussed and evaluated at the meeting.

The Council of Ministers discussed a number of important matters relevant to the implementation of current government affairs and made the necessary decisions. At the proposal of the Foreign Ministry, the establishment of a number of new embassies and consulate agencies in friendly countries was approved.

DOST INTERVIEWED ON NONALIGNED CONFERENCE RESULTS

LD150010 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 14 Feb 81

[From the "168 Hours--Political Magazine" program]

[Text] Just before the Nonaligned Conference began, Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghan foreign minister, said in New Delhi that he was ready to hold talks with representatives of Pakistan and Iran in the presence of UN Secretary General Waldheim. Iran rejected the Afghan proposal and suggested the expulsion of Afghanistan, Egypt and Iraq from the Nonaligned Movement. This is the background to the interview that our special correspondent, Jozsef P. Szabo, had with the Afghan foreign minister in New Delhi.

[Begin recording] [Szabo] My first question to Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghan foreign minister, was: Can internal consolidation be regarded as complete, especially considering the fact that there is a constant military threat from both Pakistan and Iran?

[Dost] First of all, let me say that I have never used expressions such as military force or military threat; rather I refer to counterrevolutionary gangs and bandits who occasionally stage armed attacks and carry out destabilizing activities.

[Szabo] The Afghan foreign minister began his statement with this and went on to say that in fact they have succeeded in eliminating most of these forces.

[Dost] Unfortunately, small groups of five or six members each still exist of course, and they attempt occasional acts of sabotage. Hopefully, in the near future these will also be rounded up, and then there will be stability in the country once again. Even now, however, what is said in the West--that the counterrevolutionaries control whole regions of the country--is not true. This in fact was the case earlier; however, the military operations which have completely cleared the most heavily infested areas came to an end just a few days ago. By now, the central government has taken control everywhere. Of course, I must add once more that in a country with terrain like that of Afghanistan, the enemy can easily hide in the mountains or in the forests, and this may continue for a long time to come. But I repeat that the time is not far away when we will be freed completely of these elements.

[Szabo] My next question was: What will come of the negotiations, which, it seems, Iran completely rejects? It seems that the Pakistani position has also hardened further in recent weeks. Many people feel that the underlying factors are American promptings, the purpose of the Reagan administration. In these circumstances, how does the Afghan Government regard prospects for negotiations?

[Dost] Not long ago some movement began that raised hopes that there was a possibility for discussions. However, when we arrived here in New Delhi, we had to recognize, as others recognized, that again a change had occurred in the positions of our presumed negotiating partners. Twenty-three thought that the atmosphere of the conference, the fact that we were under one roof, and the presence of the UN secretary general would be helpful factors, but this was not the case. This became completely apparent from the speech made by the Pakistani foreign minister, and also from the way in which they tried from the very first moment to modify the documents of the Delhi conference concerning the so-called Afghan question, in line with their own interpretation. It is also a strange contradiction that the Iranians stress that they are unwilling to negotiate. In the meantime, both Pakistan and Iran are urging trilateral negotiations.

The Afghan Government has stated that it is not willing to engage in trilateral negotiations, since a trilateral exchange of views among Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan is in practice unrealizable, and would not lead to results. Presumably the Americans, and certain Middle Eastern countries, are behind the most recent change in direction by Pakistan and Iran.

[Szabo] Can we expect any progress from the fact that UN Secretary General Waldheim, as he announced in Delhi, is entrusting one of his deputies to act as his personal representative in promoting negotiations concerning Afghanistan?

[Dost] I must say that it is difficult to give an opinion without knowing the results. Many factors urge us to be cautious. However, the step itself may be useful, and such endeavors may help to bring about negotiations among Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, in order to seek possibilities for a political solution. Afghanistan, however, wants direct and bilateral negotiations with both Iran and Pakistan. This is the only possible point of departure. Regarding the role of the United Nations, as I have said, we accept the presence of the United Nations, but we want to negotiate directly. No one, no international organization, can speak in our place or on our behalf. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTER MARKS SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY

LD172228 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army, a splendid meeting was organized this afternoon by the officers and cadres of the DRA Ministry of National Defense at the conference hall of that ministry.

The meeting opened with the playing of the DRA and USSR national anthems. Afterward, Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi', minister of national defense, gave a detailed speech about tgus iccasion and said: The Soviet Armed Forces, the (?protector) of the Great October Socialist Revolution, are an army that has accomplished its duty with pride in the defense of the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution and of peace and has hoisted the banner of struggle among numerous tests and military operations and has kept it eternal.

The establishment and development of the Soviet Armed Forces has an unbreakable connection with the activities of the world's workers' great leader, V.I. Lenin, the founder of the CPSU and of the USSR Government. Lenin, in view of sociopolitical conditions and patriotic sentiments, outlined the theoretical foundations and practical organization of the new workers and peasants army.

ARMED FORCES POLITICAL CHIEF ADDRESSES PIONEERS

LD161016 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Brig Gen Gol Aqa, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council Presidium and chief of the political affairs of the DRA Armed Forces, visited the second round of the winter encampment of friendship Pioneers in the secondary technical college this afternoon and answered their questions.

The chief of political affairs of the Armed Forces was welcomed on arrival by a number of Pioneers. Handkerchiefs of the pioneers and bouquets of flowers were presented to him.

At the beginning of the meeting, Brig Gen Col Aqa addressed the Pioneers, saying: The DRA Government ascribes very great importance to you, the energetic and sensitive children who are regarded as a capable force in society, as after a while you will have an active part in the building and blossoming of the country and will work more actively to better continue our work for the country's progress.

A BAKHTAR correspondent adds that Brigadier General Gol Aqa then answered the questions of the Pioneers. The chief of the political affairs of the armed forces visited various sections of the encampment and expressed satisfaction with its organization and orders. Some 100 Pioneers from the provinces of Qandahar, Herat and Kabul, are taking part in the second round of the encampment of friendship Pioneers.

KABUL PAPER CARRIES CONSCRIPTION LAW ARTICLES 57-90

LD151648 Kabul ANIS in Dari 22, 23, 24, 25 Jan 81

["General Military Conscription Law"]

[Text] Chapter Five

Discharge from military service and transfer to reservist service:

Article 57: Military personnel who have completed their service period, in accordance with the provisions of this law, will be discharged from the armed forces.

Article 58: The discharge certificate for military personnel shall be awarded by the commander of the relevant unit, on the order of the minister of defense.

Article 59: Military personnel who have not completed their specific period of service can be transferred to the reserve subject to the following conditions:

1. If physical unfitness for the continuation of military service can be ascertained by the military medical commission;

2. If during military service, family conditions, in accordance with article 53 of this law, entitle the applicant to deferment of further service.

The method of transferring the above personnel to the reserve shall be in accordance with the order of the minister of defense.

Article 60: Local government organs, enterprises, departments and institutions are obliged to bear in mind the profession and skill of those military personnel transferred to reserve service and to help them.

Article 61: Those persons who, prior to military service, were serving in state enterprises or various other institutions, after being discharged and transfered to the reserve, may return to their previous departments.

Article 62: Those persons who are conscripted for military service while studying in educational institutions may, after their discharge and transfer to reserve service, reenter the same educational institutions and relevant grades in which they were studying before being called to military service.

Article 63: Soldiers and NCO's who have completed their baccalaureate or higher education degree and after the completion of military service pass the relevant examinations, and who have been discharged from military service, and transferred to the reserve, will be commissioned as reserve officers.

Article 64: The transportation of military personnel to their places of residence and payment of their remuneration upon discharge from the armed forces is to be provided by the state.

Article 65: Military personnel who are discharged from the armed forces are obliged at the time of return to their places of residence to present themselves to the relevant army departments for registration.

Article 66: Those persons registered as reservists will, if necessary and in accordance with the regulations of the military department where their names are registered, be medically examined.

Article 67: Officers and NCO's will remain in the reserve until age 40.

Article 68: The reservists of the armed forces are in two categories:

The first category includes those military conscripts who have completed half or more than half of their military service, and those conscripts who have participated in battles in the defense of the Democratic Republic, regardless of the length of their service period.

The second category includes those military personnel who have completed less than half the specified length of military service, and military conscripts who due to various reasons were not called for military service. If conscripts of the second category have completed the retraining period, they shall be included in the first category.

Article 69: Categories one and two of reservists, based on the age of those enlisted, shall be divided into the following three grades:

Grade one, up to age 30;
Grade two, up to age 35; and
Grade three, up to age 40.

Article 70: Military conscripts in reserve service, as determined by the DRA Council of Ministers, shall submit for retraining.

Chapter Six

Registration and recording in the armed forces:

Article 71: The registration and recording of names of all conscripts and those in reserve service shall be carried out, with due regard to their place of residence, as determined by the minister of defense.

Article 72: Preliminary registration and recording of all conscripts and those in reserve service, in those villages and compounds where there are not military offices, shall be carried out by the relevant statistical offices.

Article 73: The individual registration details of all conscripts and those in reserve service shall be held in districts and towns.

Article 74: In the following cases, those in reserve service are obliged to take their military discharge certificate to the local statistical office so that their registration and recording can be deleted:

1. When permanently leaving for another residential area; and
2. When temporarily moving to another residential area for more than 3 months;
3. When moving away for more than 6 months, for the purpose of accomplishing an official tour of duty, education, holiday or medical treatment.

Article 75: In the following conditions, those in reserve service must take their military papers and identity card for registration and recording to the military departments within one month:

1. On arrival in the permanent place of residence or temporary place of residence for more than 3 months; and
2. On arrival in the place of residence for more than 6 months, for the purpose of accomplishing an official tour of service, education, holiday or treatment.

Article 76: Conscripts are obliged to present themselves in person to military departments in the districts and towns for the purpose of deregistration and derecording or for registration and recording.

Article 77: Conscripts and those in reserve service must, within 3 months, notify those military departments where their names are registered and recorded about changes in their maritial status, place of residence, level of education, place of work, function or duty, level and grade.

Article 78: If conscripts and those in reserve service disobey regulations on registration and recording, or procrastinate in presenting themselves to military departments, or when changing the place of residence, or when they lost their military papers and documents relevant to the registration and documentation departments of the armed forces, they shall be punished in accordance with the law.

Article 79: On the basis of the demand of the heads of military departments, local government organs, enterprises, offices, organizations and educational institutions must inform conscripts and those in reserve service about their timely attendance at their military departments, and thus help the latter.

Article 80: Those who without acceptable excuse do not present themselves for registration and recording in the armed forces and for transfer to military units, and also the heads of those enterprises. offices, organizations and educational institutions who create obstacles in the way of citizens and thus delay them from presenting themselves at specified time to collection centers, shall be punished in accordance with the law.

General Military Conscription Law

Article 81: Enterprises, offices, organizations and educational institutions have to register the names of their conscripts and those in reserve service, according to the regulations that will be specified by the Ministry of Defense.

Article 82: Organs of the Ministry of Interior have to:

1. Register and record the names of conscripts and those in reserve service, on the basis of their residence registration, at relevant military departments, in accordance with the certificates of the head of the military departments;
2. Help military departments in the observation of regulations regarding the registration and recording of citizens; and
3. Discover and bring forward those who avoid general military conscription.

Article 83: Investigative and judicial organs have to inform military departments in districts and towns, at the time when conscripts and reservists are called to the armed forces, about conscripts and reservists who are under investigation.

Chapter Seven

General Mobilization

Article 84: In accordance with paragraph 10 of article 43 of the DRA Basic Principles, a declaration of general mobilization will be made by the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council. In the event of a partial or general mobilization announcement and in times of war, the call-up order, in accordance with the resolution of the DRA Council of Ministers, will be issued by the minister of defense.

Article 85: At the time of general mobilization:

1. All military personnel who are in service shall remain in the ranks of the armed forces until further orders, and
2. Those eligible for the armed forces are to present themselves at assembly points at the time specified in the call-up paper or as ordered by the heads of military departments in districts and towns. If those eligible for the armed forces do not report at the assembly points at the specified time, on the basis of a general mobilization announcement, they will be punished in accordance with the law pertaining to conditions of war.

Article 86: Discharge of military personnel from the ranks of the armed forces after the end of a mobilization period will be by the order of the minister of defense, in accordance with the decree of the Revolution Council Presidium.

Chapter Eight

Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 87: The procedure for the performance of military service, discharge from military service and the status of reservist officers in the armed forces will be determined by law.

Article 89: The authorities created by the provisions of articles 16, 59 and 63 of this law, that are vested in the minister of defense, are also vested in the minister of the interior, minister of public work and the president of the KHAD [secret police--Khedamat-e Atla'at-e Dawlati] with respect to the forces, offices, and educational institutions that are under them.

Article 90: This law, after the approval of the DRA Revolution Council Presidium, will be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and with the publication of this law, the 1965 charter of general military conscription, with all its appendices, amendments and other provisions that are in conflict with this law is annulled.

JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY 'FABRICATIONS' REBUTTED

LD170922 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0508 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Kabul, 16 Feb (BAKHTAR)--"The Facts About The Revolution of Afghanistan" is the title of an article published in "THE TRUTH OF THE SAWR REVOLUTION" Thursday's and Sunday's (February the 12th, the 15th) issues. It responds to the false fabrications of AKAHATA newspaper, central organ of the Japanese Communist Party, [JCP] about the situation in our country. The full text of the article follows:

It is clear to everybody that the positive changes after the beginning of the new evolutionary phase of our revolution angered all reactionary and imperialistic forces. These forces are trying to distort the facts about the situation in our country by waging extensive propaganda and are falsely accusing our friends. But in spite of all these attempts, the influence of the truth about Afghanistan is [word indistinct] extended all over the world. In the course of more than one year since the beginning of the new evolutionary phase of our revolution, many people with different political ideologies visited our country and were acquainted with different aspects of our people's life, and their observations presented on their return from our country reject all the lies and fabrications of the reactionary and imperialistic circles. We are witnessing the expansion of this course repeatedly.

But, what is deeply regrettable is the amazing stand of the leadership of Japan's Communist Party and its organ AKAHATA. In this regard, evidently the so-called "Afghanistan issue" was set forth to be discussed at the XV Congress of Japan's Communist Party last February. It was even considered as an important issue at the congress. Frequent attacks were being made on the PDPA, and the Soviet Union being urged to stop her assistance rendered to the Afghan people for defending the gains of the revolution, and for the struggle against the outside aggression, undeclared war and regular exportation of bandit formations to their country. This was considered as one of the main issues of the election campaign of Japan's Communist Party during the preliminary parliamentary elections of 1980. According to information received here from Tokyo, in December AKAHATA has published disgraceful things about the legal government of the DRA and its leaders. Surprisingly the traitorous Amin and his criminal band toppled down by the Afghan people were being praised.

On January the 10th AKAHATA formalized the accusations as a party document and highlighted it in a headline. Such a situation makes us to present our opinion clearly about the distorted and false publications of AKAHATA.

The water of this spring is poisoned, writes the paper. First of all we must examine AKAHATA's claims that its logic is based on "free judgement" and is presented particularly through reporters such as "Yashakata" under the headline of the so-called "Irrefutable Documents". These reporters were in Afghanistan after the events of December 1979, but they did not have the slightest reason for any sound conclusions. They collected the diverse accusations which were propagated among the Afghan escapees in Pakistan and West Germany with the help of the propaganda and espionage machine of imperialism. For instance "Yashakata" has fed his readers of about one week with the words of an imaginary man "Mr P." about the events occurred in our country. So it is not incidental that the writings of "Yashakata" are full of phrases like "as it is said", "according to the information of Iranian dailies" etc. which are not based on facts. In other words, the writers of the articles rely and confirm helplessly the hues and cries of the counter-revolutionary elements and the false fabrications of the bourgeois press. In such conditions how can one believe that the conclusion of the authors of the editorial of AKAHATA is not biased?

It must be said that there was another way for the leaders of the JCP to realise the truth and independent facts and to eliminate the doubts about the current situation in our country.

The Japanese comrades could have come to Afghanistan, could have acquainted themselves with the facts about Afghanistan and could have seen everything with their own eyes.

Certainly it would have been better if they had not assumed a careless attitude towards the letter of the PDPA CC to the JCP CC in which facts about the situation in Afghanistan were explained. Certainly the majority of the cadres and ranks of JCP is unaware of this and undoubtedly it can be imagined that the JCP has ignored the views of our party.

Undeclared War of Imperialism and Hegemonism

This is an undeniable fact that the April revolution of 1978 in our country, which has a national and democratic character and is anti-feudal and anti-imperialistic in nature, was the logical and the law governed result of the demands and struggles of our people. The PDPA directs the present socio-economic changes according to the democratic demands and taking into serious consideration the high national traditions of the Afghan people.

In the process of the revolution, we have to overcome lots of difficulties which are being created in the way of our independent revolutionary growth by the internal reaction connected with the U.S. imperialism and the Chinese hegemonism. It must not be neglected that tens of thousands of homicidal mercenaries, bandits and trained agents are being sent to Afghanistan to carry on an undeclared war of imperialists against our people including children, women and the old. The communists of Japan must not overlook these undeniable facts in their assessment about Afghanistan.

Thirty large training centres and fifty military bases were established in Pakistan where the counter-revolutionary escapees are being trained and where more than thirty thousand mercenaries were prepared for destructions and massacre until December 1979.

These bases form the centre of gathering of those counter-revolutionaries who were defeated and rejected in Afghanistan and who are being armed again to intervene in the internal affairs of our country. It is needless to explain and all know that these counter-revolutionaries are organized, trained and armed under the instruction and with the help of the American, Chinese, Saudi Arabian, Egyptian and other instructors. Obviously the organizers of this activity do not hide their aims.

Plots, Conspiracies and Aggressions of the International Reaction

The other difficulties also should be mentioned. It must not be forgotten that Amin and his supporters usurped the high positions in the party leadership through illegal means and fascist-like methods and created a suffocating atmosphere as a result of which the revolution was deviated from its right path in the interests of the counter-revoutionary forces. AKAHATA sheds tears for Amin along with the enemies of Afghanistan and tries to show that this traitor was a patriot.

The world knows that during Amin's reign the jails of Afghanistan were full of political prisoners. (After December 1979 more than fifteen thousand prisoners were released). During that time thousands of our best revolutionaries were annihilated, our religious faith was severely persecuted and the differences between the tribesmen were provoked. Amin and his allies created an atmosphere of hostility and mistrust inside the PDPA and tortured some of the best and honest participants of the revolution. A precise assessment of the criminal actions of that period shows that Amin was acting to fulfill the ominous aims of imperialists, who wanted to strangulate the revolution of Afghanistan. The toilers of our country could not bear Amin forever so the collapse of Amin's reign was possible as a law governed result of the revolution.

Amin was overthrown in a revolutionary manner by the majority of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. It was due to this great and valorous step of the healthy revolutionary forces of the country that the April revolution was saved from total collapse and created new possibilities for the consolidation of revolutionary power and the creation of revolutionary law and order in the country.

Our Japanese comrades should have in view that with the development and deepening of the Sawr Revolution we have been playing our part in serving the same objective for which they are fighting.

Amin knew that the land was sliding under his feet and therefore had already provided the conditions for himself to retreat and live comfortably in one of the Western countries. It was for this reason that he savagely plundered the wealth of our toiling people including the antiques of the national museum of Afghanistan and deposited the proceeds from their sales in foreign banks including a Japanese bank.

Facts on The Aids of The Soviet Union

AKAHATA daily is endeavouring to put itself in the place of a judge and in a strange manner is searching the reasons for the request of our government to the Soviet Union to dispatch military aid to our country.

We are going to point out once again that the Soviet Union was requested for military aid by the Government of Afghanistan several times after the victory of the Sawr Revolution and before its new evolutionary phase.

At the very critical moments when the independence and national sovereignty, territorial integrity and the revolutionary gains of the people of our country were in great danger of the envisaged aggressions of foreigners, the Government of the Soviet Union upon the request of the principled and sound majority of the PDPA CC and the Revolution Council aided us by sending a limited military contingent in the task of defending the country and our revolutionary gains.

The Soviet Union with her timely aid to our people aimed at thwarting the foreign interference once again has proved her unflinching loyalty to the tested principles of the revolutionary and militant solidarity policy and defence of peace, freedom and independence of the people.

The Development of Revolution and its Problems

After the beginning of the new evolutionary phase of the revolution in December 1979, effective and extensive measures were taken to further expand the scope of the revolution and we have been able to fulfill persistent tasks to liberate our people from the negative impact of the vestiges of the decayed social relations and the economic, social and cultural backwardnesses.

The real aim of our party is to improve the living conditions of the masses of the people, to democratise the political life of the country and to provide the objective basis for the broad masses of the people to participate in the leadership and construction of the new society.

The convocation of the national and patriotic forces which considered all the issues pertaining to the establishment of the vast National Fatherland Front comprising all patriotic, democratic and revolutionary forces of our society is one of the major events in the political life of our country.

The efforts of our party and government in this direction restored and expanded the confidence to the government, which was undermined at the time of Amin. This resulted to increase the support of the masses to the PDPA and DRA state policy. The return of large groups of our countrymen, who were obliged to leave the country, confirms this fact and this process of returning is still continuing.

We must seek appropriate ways to solve the numerous and difficult problems of constructing a new society.

One of the main problems if to maintain the security in the country. The people of Afghanistan want a peaceful life and are really tired of murders, vandalisms and destructions committed by the mercenary bandits who are being sent to our country by imperialist, hegemonist and reactionary forces from abroad.

In such conditons the presence of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union is considered necessary. We point out once again that such a request was put forth repeatedly by Taraki and Amin as well. Responding to the request of Amin, the Soviet Union sent a small part of its limited military contingents to Afghanistan, but the major part of these contingents entered our country on the will of the majority of the leadership of our party during the most difficult conditions when their presence was felt necessary.

And we declare once again that if foreign aggressions against our country are stopped and specific and acceptable guarantees are given for the prevention of their repetition or their intensification, the causes which compelled our government to make this request from the Soviet Union, will be removed. It must be mentioned that the international and allsided assistance of the Soviet Union which includes economic and cultural aids should not be mixed up with the military aids as our Japanese comrades do.

In our view an immediate end to the anti-Afghanistan activities by some neighbouring countries is the most pressing problem of the day.

The DRA Government put forth specific proposals to the Governments of Pakistan and Iran on May 14 1980 for holding bilateral talks on the problems making the situation tense in the region, and we will continue this policy persistently.

Simultaneously, the DRA government announced a general amnesty for all those who have left their country and revolution under the influence of the lies and the deceit of the enemies but whose hands are not stained with the blood of our countrymen. Personal security of these individuals, choice of residence, kind of occupation and ensuring of equal rights in solving land problems, keeping in view the changes ensuing from land reforms and also ensuring all opportunities for their participation in the patriotic works of the construction of the new, prosperous, independent and progressive society, and their participation in its defence were [words indistinct].

Japanese comrades defend in words the strict observance of the principles of the quality of rights, freedom and independence of the brotherly ties in the international workers movement and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, but in the AKAHATA article dated 1 January one clearly finds an approach which is quite the contrary, that is, of justifying for themselves the right and the privilege for the assessment of the situation in another country, of dictating their own methods for the development of the revolution of Afghanistan, hurling baseless insults towards the leadership of our party and attempting to justify their interference in another party's affairs.

Maybe the PDPA has interfered in the internal affairs of the JCP and its leadership, thus enabling that party to respond in this [word indistinct] way, but we have never taken such steps. The conclusion in this is that the JCP tires to play a special role in world orbit, the role of "patron" and guide over other parties. The leaders of the JCP have ignored the important principle that not only their own party but every party has the right to determine its own direction and the method of the development of the revolutionary process of their own country. In PDPA rejects decisively the special hegemonistic persistence of the JCP leaders.

Historical Comparison and Wrong Conclusions

AKAHATA, comparing the events of Afghanistan with the events of 30's in Spain and discovering serious differences (?between) these two events (?made) an effort to prove that the necessity of international aids has "worn out". On the basis of the newspaper's claim when the internationalists were fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Republicans for the freedom of Spain, such aid was right, but such aid does not conform to the conditions of Afghanistan.

It is quite clear that the present special conditions of Afghanistan completely differ with the conditions of Spain of those days when the patriots of that country fought heroically the counter-revolutionaries, who were backed by the military forces of fascist Germany and fascist Italy. But at that time the internal reaction was linked and is linked now with the external counter-revolutionaries while the forces of external counter revolution are not the fascism of Germany and Italy but in the first place they are the imperialism of America and the hegemonists of China.

Of course, another striking difference which also exists is the fact that the progressive forces who consider it their international duty to help the people fighting for their freedom and national independence have grown in strength and are now more powerful and influential than ever before. The socialist countries, working class movements and communist movements which are the main trends of our time constitute the main bulk of these forces. The differences exists only in this and not in anything else.

But, the point which is shared by all is that the (?aggressive) nature of imperialism has not changed. Imperialism as before, with all its forces makes an all-out effort to support anti-national and anti-revolutionary forces in the world.

All the events that have taken place after the Second World War from Latin America to Korea and Indochina bear witness to this fact.

In this connection perhaps Japanese communists know full well about the imperialists' intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and their flagrant support for the saboteurs and enemies of the revolution.

One-Sided and Subjective Approach to the Theory of Revolution

In order to substantiate its theoretical arguments in repudiating the request of the Afghan people for assistance from their socialist neighbours for repelling the external aggression, AKAHATA attempts to base them on the writings of Marx and Engels. But they have made a one-sided and tendentious interpretation of these works. In fact their teachings stress the scientific importance of national questions which we also have always taken and still take into consideration.

It is due to this reason that our revolution as a people's revolution is anti-imperialistic in nature and character. We are making every effort to bring real equality to all nationalities in our country, and will not allow that our independence and national sovereignty be harmed in anyway. We are very clear about the classic notion regarding the non-export ability of revolution.

But, at the same time we also know well that scientific socialism calls for international struggle against the export of all forms of counter-revolution. We should pay attention to the fact that the revolution of Afghanistan grows on the basis of its own internal and national factors, and the allegation of AKAHATA that the revolution has been imposed on us and has been exported from abroad is a mere playing with false and slanderous views of the reactionaries who are trying to block the way of social progress in our country, and this can not be termed anything else but a conscious insult to the task of our revolution.

Here we may recall another important fact that the United Nation's Charter provides for the government which has been subjected to aggression the possibility of requesting for assistance from other countries in addition to (?utilizing the) internal possibilities.

Strange Inferences

Authors of [word indistinct] editorial have claimed that their attacks on the Soviet Union and on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were aimed to defend the lofty principles of socialism and the mobilization of the anti-imperialist and progressive forces [words indistinct] (?and the adoption of such a position for a commu ist) party is (?made suddenly possible) but [words indistinct] been (?pointed out) [words indistinct] the writers of the [words indistinct] (?Afghan_stan's situation) have been [words indistinct].

One (?of the) principles of socialism which the [words indistinct] Marx, Engels (?and) Lenin for [words indistinct] (?revolutionary) internationalism and the Japanese writers are making an effort to undermine this principle.

Therefore, [words indistinct] (?communist) party cannot be (?aides) a position (?based on) [words indistinct] scientific socialism. Similarly, such a position can [word indistinct] help in the task of (?the unification of anti-imperialist progressive forces) [words indistinct] a split in the anti-imperialist movement [passage indistinct] who on the basis of AKAHATA's information put forward their proposals at international meetings regarding the so-called "Afghanistan issue" have been [word indistinct] (?refuted) as [words ind stinct] (?imperialism, reaction and hegemonism by an overwhelming) majority of the (?participants).

We are proposing to our [word indistinct] comrades to (?travel) to Afghanistan and observe the constructive [words indistinct]. We do not deem it necessary to debate with Japanese communists and will continue our efforts for the (?construction) [words indistinct]. We favour peaceful conditions in order to construct a new society and should fight together for a stable peace. We should direct our blow to the original source of war, namely international imperialism and its allies.

KABUL: PAKISTAN PREVENTING RETURN OF REFUGEES

LD162348 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] By publishing lies about Afghanistan, Pakistan tries to prevent the return of those Afghans who were deceived by the enemies of the Afghan revolution and went to Pakistan.

A Muslim newspaper published in Islamabad reports that local observers point out the truth: that those tribes that had gone to Pakistan are now trying to return to their property, cattle and homes. It is said the Pakistani authorities are undertaking broad retaliatory measures to prevent the return of Afghan fugitives to their homeland and to arrest the majority of those who wish to return home by spring. The Pakistani authorities accused the Afghan nomads of illegally crossing the border and of smuggling cattle.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR

LD160618 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0422 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Kabul, 15 Feb (BAKHTAR)--Two agreements on technical cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union were signed here yesterday.

The first agreement envisages imparting of training by forty experts from the Soviet Union and raising the technical knowhow of project planners and other Afghan technical personnel.

Under the second agreement fifteen more experts will come to Afghanistan. They will be in assisting in handling the technical tasks of the Helmand construction unit, the institution of engineering consultative services of the water and power and construction of Salma project.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM VISITS DACCA

Airport Arrival

BK131320 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Syria's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Dacca today on a 2-day visit to Bangladesh. He is accompanied by Madam Khaddam. Bangladesh Foreign Minister Mohammed Shamsul Haq also returned home today from New Delhi where he led the Bangladesh delegation at the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference. Professor Haq accompanied the Syrian deputy prime minister in a special Syrian plane from New Delhi.

Talking to newsmen on his arrival 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said he is happy to have the opportunity of visiting Bangladesh as the first top-ranking Syrian leader to come to Dacca. Referring to the manifold fraternal bonds of friendship between the two countries, he said we must seek all means to expand and further consolidate the existing relationship.

During his stay the Syrian deputy prime minister will have talks on bilateral relations and matters of mutual interest with the Bangladesh foreign minister. He said he will have talks on ways to enlarge relations in various fields, particularly in economic, technical and cultural spheres. Formal talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries will be held tomorrow. Khaddam will also call on President Ziaur Rahman tomorrow. Begum Khaddam will visit the Dacca museum and some handicraft centers in the capital tomorrow.

Meeting With Shamsul Haq

BK141254 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Bangladesh and Syria held ministerial level talks in Dacca this morning. Visiting Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam led the Syrian side and Foreign Minister Prof Mohammed Shamsul Haq led the Bangladesh side at the talks. The secretaries of jute, foreign trade and cultural affairs division and the additional foreign secretary assisted the Bangladesh foreign minister. The talks lasted about an hour.

A spokesman told newsmen after the talks that the two sides reviewed the international situation and discussed bilateral relations in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. A joint communique on the talks is expected to be issued this afternoon. Jute Minister Habibullah Khan met Syrian Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam at the state guest house in Dacca this morning. They discussed matters relating to long-term understanding for the supply of Bangladesh jute goods to Syria. Syria is one of the major and regular buyers of Bangladesh jute goods.

Joint Statement

JN151858 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpt] A joint statement has been issued on Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's visit to Bangladesh. In the statement, the two sides reaffirmed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be attained without Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including holy Jerusalem, and the return of the Palestinian people's legitimate and inalienable rights, including their right to set up an independent state in their homeland under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The statement rejects the recent Israeli decision annexing holy Jerusalem and making it Israel's eternal capital. The two sides regarded this as an illegal action and a blatant violation of all international laws and charters.

The two sides expressed their deep concern over the Zionist attempts to annex the Golan Heights. They urged the international community to confront Israel's illegal actions to annex the Arab territories.

The two foreign ministers reviewed bilateral relations, expressing their deep satisfaction at the progress achieved in joint economic cooperation in all fields. They stressed the need to expand the fields of joint cooperation and agreed in principle to conclude agreements on economic, scientific and cultural cooperation and to form a bilateral joint committee.

Reviewing the international political situation, the two sides stressed the importance of all countries intensifying their efforts to enhance international peace and security. They reaffirmed their full commitment to the principles and objectives of the UN Charter, the Nonaligned Movement and the Islamic Conference Organization. They stressed the importance of respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries and nonintervention in other countries' domestic affairs, nonuse of force and the solution of all disputes by peaceful means.

The two foreign ministers reviewed the talks and resolutions adopted by the third Islamic summit in At-Ta'if, expressing their deep satisfaction at the outcome of the summit's deliberations. They also expressed their full satisfaction at the outcome of the recent Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL WALDHEIM VISITS DACCA

Airport Welcome

BK151552 Hong Kong AFP in English 1504 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Dacca, 15 Feb (AFP)--UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim flew in here today from Katmandu on a 3-day visit to Bangladesh for talks which offficials said would cover the international political and economic situation.

On arrival by a special plane, Dr Waldheim was received at the airport by Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman and Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq with whom he will hold formal talks tomorrow. During his stay at presidential palace Bangbahaban, Dr Walheim will call on President Ziaur Rahman.

Banquet With Shamsul Haq

BK161338 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim has expressed his concern at the widespread uncertainty in the context of the current economy and its great impact on the least-developed countries. He was speaking at a dinner hosted in his honor and for Madame Waldheim by Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq in Dacca last night. He said he is (?filled) with deep anxiety at the continuing deadlock with regard to the restructuring of the international economic order. The global economy suffers from a severe imbalance and the consequent hardships are felt by the least-developed countries. The ultimate solution of the global economic crisis will depend on concerted action by the entire world community.

Mr Waldheim dwelt on the world tension due to the accumulation and development of weapons of destruction which, he said, is now the most alarming feature of our time. Referring to the arms race, the UN secretary general said it consumes vast resources which could have been devoted with immense benefits to the reducing of poverty, overcoming ignorance and controlling diseases. He said another special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament is to be held next year. It is a matter of priority that this session should be enabled with to produce a momentum toward halting the arms race. [sentence as heard] All the governments, both developed and developing, need to conserve their efforts toward this end.

Dr Waldheim commended the significant role played by Bangladesh as a member of the UN Security Council during the past 2 years for the cause of world peace and security.

Earlier, in his speech, the Bangladesh foreign minister reiterated his country's adherence to the UN principles and objectives and said we have consistently striven to work with other nations for the cause of peace, progress and stability. Our adherence to the principles and objectives of the UN Charter is more than a mere commitment, he said.

Prof Shamsul Haq said the world today is passing through a period of mounting tension and crisis posing a serious threat to international peace and security. While the crisis in the Middle East remained unresolved, the world is faced with a new crisis in Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and tbe Indochinese conflict.

Referring to the recent Islamic summit in Saudi Arabia and the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi, he said both the meetings have shown a remarkable consensus in attributing the crisis to the illegal use of armed (?force) and interference in the internal affairs of other countries in contravention of both the UN Charter and the principles of Nonaligned Movement. He stressed the need for an international economic order in the interest of both developing and developed nations.

The Bangladesh foreign minister recalled with gratitude the special relief program launched by the United Nations in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of war-ravaged Bangladesh and also on subsequent occasions like the repatriation of refugees from Burma. Prof Haq said the people of Bangladesh are currently engaged in a plan of nation-wide drive for the far-reaching economic and social change to attain a self-reliant economy and to raise the quality of life of the people.

GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR

BK110720 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Bangladesh and Czechslovakia have signed in Prague a barter protocol envisaging exchange of goods worth U.S. $10.7 million each way during the current year. The size of the barter protocol represents an increase of about 50 percent over that of the last year.

The protocol was signed by State Minister for Commerce Chowdhury Tanzir Ahmed Siddiqui and his Czechoslovak counterpart during the former's visit to Prague last week.

Under the protocol Bangladesh will export jute and jute goods, loose and package tea, semi-tanned and tanned leather, specialized textiles, readymade garments, handicrafts, soap and detergents, spices, footwear, jute carpets, hardboard and particle board. In exchange Bangladesh will import items like pig iron, galvanized iron sheets, raw films, scientific and laboratory equipment and electrical equipment.

IRAN'S KHAMENE'I VISITS INDIA, MEETS WITH GANDHI

Visit to Bangalore

GF171407 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] PARS reports that Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran Friday imam and leader of the Islamic revolution delegation to India, arrived in Bangalore following a 1-day visit to Hyderabad, during which he met with ulema, students and the masses. Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i was warmly received in Bangalore by Muslims and students. The students, who were dressed in Islamic revolution guards uniforms, held a parade before Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i.

The Tehran Friday imam then addressed the students of the Union of Islamic Tawhid Associations in Bangalore. He also met with the union's representatives. He then joined the masses and delivered a speech to the Muslims and oppressed of Bangalore.

The Tehran Friday imam attended the play "Abu Dhar" that was held in the largest hall in the city last night and encouraged the actors. Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i went to the village of Alipur, near Bangalore, at the invitation of its 5,000 Muslim Shi'ite inhabitants who are descendants of the Imam Zayn al-'Abidin, may peace be upon him. They accorded him an unprecedented welcome. The inhabitants of the village chanted "Long Live Islam, Long Live Khomeyni." They then set fire to effigies of Saddam and the shah of Jordan.

PARS also reports that Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i talked to local correspondents in Hyderabad and Bangalore about the Islamic revolution in Iran and the superpowers' stand. He also spoke about the war imposed by the puppet Iraqi regime on the Islamic Republic of Iran and referred to the fact that U.S. and Zionist information media had ignored the achievements and gains of the Islamic revolution in Iran during the past 2 years. He said that these media tried to distort the facts about the Islamic revolution. Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i said: The masses support the Islamic revolution in Iran despite all tendentious propaganda. The Iranian delegation left for New Delhi after concluding its visit to Hyderabad and Bangalore.

Meeting With Gandhi

BK180743 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0248 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, a member of the Revolutionary Council of Iran and of the Supreme Defense Council of the Iranian Armed Forces met Mrs Gandhi in New Delhi yesterday. He delivered a letter to the prime minister from Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. Speaking to newsmen later, he said he has apprised Mrs Gandhi of the Iran-Iraq war but declined to disclose the contents of the letter.

Talks With Muslim Leaders

GF180649 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Majlis Deputy and Tehran Friday Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin 'Ali Khamene'i met with the secretary general of the Muslim League Party--which is one of the main and prominent parties to which south Indian Muslims belong--yesterday in New Delhi.

During his meeting with the party's secretary general, who is also a member of the Indian Parliament, and in the presence of two other prominent party members, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i explained the characteristics of the Islamic revolution in Iran and agent Saddam's aggression against Iranian territory. In a report dispatched from New Delhi, PARS says that the secretary general of the Muslim League Party and the two other party members expressed their great love for the great leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, denounced Iraqi aggression and wished the heroes of Islam victory over the forces of infidelity.

Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i also visited the Islamic Institute for Medical Research yesterday for a discussion with the institute's director of cooperation between the institute and the Iranian Health Ministry.

Comments on British Hostages

BK171527 Hong Kong AFP in English 1427 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 17 Feb (AFP)--A ranking leader from Tehran today reiterated that the four British missionaries, now held in Iran, would soon be tried for "crimes committed against the Islamic revolution."

"They have committed certain crimes...they will be tried in the courts according to the laws of the country," Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, member of the Iranian Supreme Defense Council said. "But the final decision will be taken by the government and if the government and the people decide to condone their crimes, they could be released as well," Mr Khamene'i, who leads the important Friday prayer in Tehran, said.

Mr Khamene'i, who arrived here on the weekend, called on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi last night and discussed "matters of mutual interests. There are no special conditions for their release," Mr Khamene'i said when asked what conditions Iran would demand for the freeing of the British hostages.

Mr Khamene'i accused France of supplying fighter bombers to Iraq and called it an "extremely unfriendly act."

"France has sided with falsehood and there are no words which can criticise the crimes it has committed against the Iranian people," he said.

Mr Khamene'i said he had expressed concern to Mrs Gandhi on the plight of Indian Muslims and the Hindu-Muslim riots that occur in India. He said Tehran was not "in a hurry" to re-establish diplomatic relations with the United States. "The time has not yet come and we are not at all in a hurry," he said.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL APPROVES SIXTH PLAN

BK141315 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] The National Development Council [NDC] has approved the sixth 5-year plan for 1980-85. At the end of its 2-day meeting in New Delhi today the council passed a resolution calling upon all concerned agencies to make all-out efforts to ensure the successful implementation of the plan. It underlined the need for active cooperation of the people in making the plan a success. The 2-day meeting was presided over by Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi.

Tiwari [planning minister] told newsmen later that the plan reflects the strategy and priorities accepted by the NDC in 1980. He said alleviation of rural poverty will be the prime objective of the sixth plan. It singles out the households below the poverty line for assistance through an appropriate package of technology, services and asset transfer program.

The total investment in the plan during the 5-year period would be 1 lakh 58 thousand 710 crores. About 53 percent of it will be in the public sector and the rest in the private sector. The plan programs are expected to increase employment from 151 million standard person years to 185 million standard person years. At the beginning of the plan the people below the poverty line are estimated to be a little over 48 percent. It is hoped that at the end of the plan this percentage will come down to 30 percent.

GANDHI SPEAKS AT CONGRESS-I MEETING 15 FEB

BK151609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Congress-I President Mrs Indira Gandhi has said that the opposition parties are indulging in destructive policies. This, she pointed out, is neither in their interest nor in the interest of the country. Addressing the general body meeting of Congress-I Party in New Delhi on the eve of the Parliament budget session, Mrs Gandhi said the opposition is trying to demoralize the people and thus weaken the national effort at a time of serious crisis facing the country. This is because the opposition is not only weak but also feels that it is weak.

She asked the party MP's to remain alert and take part actively in important issues coming before the Parliament. They should also strongly contradict the opposition whenever it tries to give wrong direction on certain matters. Mrs Gandhi said we want to move in the direction which strengthens us not only to solve our problems but also to [word indistinct] better human beings.

Mrs Gandhi said we are trying to solve many national and international problems through negotiations. Referring to the just concluded conference of the nonaligned foreign ministers in the capital, she said we have maintained the dignity of the movement as against forecasts by some prophets of doom. Mrs Gandhi said the conference has turned the corner and from now the movement will forge ahead in a more positive direction with renewed determination. In fact, the movement has been strengthened. It will now be seriously concerned with solving crucial problems, many of which are affecting our economy.

The Congress-I president also asked her partymen not to indulge in acts of dissidence. This, she pointed out, will not be tolerated. Mrs Gandhi said the duly constituted Congress-I governments in the states will be allowed to function. Time should be given to them to show their mettle.

Referring to the sixth 5-year plan approved by the National Development Council yesterday, Mrs Gandhi expressed confidence that it will be implemented. She sought the support of the MP's for this purpose. Mrs Gandhi asked party MP's to help isolate those elements in society which indulge in lawlessness, thus hampering the progress. Mrs Gandhi said the country has turned the corner on the economic front, but still tremendous national efforts are needed to realize the goals of self-reliance and development.

She referred to the progress made by the country in the fields of agriculture and industry and asked her partymen to project these achievements to counter the wrong propaganda by the opposition and some foreign countries.

REDDY INAUGURATES PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET SESSION

BK160934 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] The budget session of Parliament began today with the address of President Sanjiva Reddy to the joint session of both the houses in the historic central hall of Parliament House. The president outlined the economic, political and international developments during last year and said it is clear that the country is over the (?hump) economically and socially. The damage caused to the national economy has been repaired to a large extent and the law and order situation is better. Mr Reddy said with unity of effort there are immense possibilities of sustained progress to build a just social and economic order.

Pointing out that in a country as large and diverse as ours there will always be differences of approach, the president exhorted the members of Parliament to harmonize differing points of view in a spirit of accomodation and not to fritter away our energies in fruitless controversies and conflicts. Nearly half the president's address was devoted to the various steps taken by the government to improve the economy. These steps have resulted in a significant slowing down of the inflationary rate from 23 percent to 15 percent. The production of foodgrains has gone up to over 79 million tons during the autumn season. This was an all-time record. The upturn in industrial activity which started in the middle of last year gathered momentum in the second half of the fiscal year. National income is anticipated to increase by about 6.5 percent during 1980-81.

Referring to the impact of external inflationary pressures, the president said the balance of payments position continues to cause concern. The trade deficit in 1980-81 is likely to increase considerably. To alleviate the position the government is taking steps to increase exports and achieve import substitution to the maximum extent possible.

Mr Sanjiva Reddy declared that the government is firmly committed to safeguarding the interest of farmers. Prices of foodgrains, sugarcane, pulses, cotton, oil seeds and other commodities have been raised. Marketing support in the post-harvest period was insured through procurement operations.

Referring to the sixth development plan, the president said it seeks to reconcile the requirements of growth and stability to achieve self-reliance and to reduce unemployment and poverty.

Turning to the law and order situation in the country, the president said the government has taken several administrative and legal steps to control lawlessness and as a result there has been a noticeable improvement. Referring to the Assam agitation, the president regretted that despite the government's conciliatory and constructive approach the agitation has not been called off. He said the government will, however, continue its efforts to find a solution acceptable to all concerned.

About international affairs, Mr Reddy said the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference which ended in New Delhi last week has demonstrated a continuing determination of these countries to make a positive contribution to world peace and progress. The president also spoke about India's relations with the United States, the Soviet Union, the countries of both East and West Europe, China and Pakistan.

Some opposition members today abstained from the session. These include members of the Lok Dal, CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxists], CPI, RSP [Revolutionary Socialist Party], Forward Bloc, Democratic Socialist Front, Lok Tantrik Lok Dal and Akali Dal. In a joint statement issued later they said the boycott is meant to protest against the government's present policies.

It does not mean the (?slightest) disrespect to the high office of the president or to Mr Sanjiva Reddy personally. The joint statement accused the Congress-I leadership of organizing the farmers rally in Delhi, with the help of official machinery.

REDDY ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR, PRC

BK161038 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The budget session of Parliament began today with President Sanjiva Reddy addressing the joint session of both houses in the historic central hall of Parliament House. The president outlined economic, political and international developments during the last year and said it is clear that the country is over the hump economically and socially.

About the ties with the United States, Mr Reddy said it will be our endeavour to strengthen the existing multifaceted relationship between the two countries. India is heartened at the emergence of a new mutuality of interest with countries of Western Europe.

On India-Soviet relations, the president observed that the exchange of visits at the highest level with that country has further strengthened our time-tested friendship. Our relations with other East European countries have grown in volume and variety. Mr Reddy declared India's willingness to further normalize relations with China and to discuss all outstanding problems. He hoped that the Chinese will demonstrate the willingness to reciprocate.

About India-Pakistan relations, he said India has made it amply clear that she is determined to expand and strengthen the process of normalization started by the Simla Agreement. He expressed the hope that Pakistan will also exert the political will to pursue this path and settle differences bilaterally in a spirit of mutual accomodation.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES TO SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL

BK140758 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] A Soviet trade delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister I.T. Grishin arrived in New Delhi today to finalize and sign a trade protocol for this year. Speaking to newsmen at the airport, Mr Grishin said the 1981 protocol will be signed in the light of the 5-year trade agreement already concluded which provides for increased trade turnover between the two countries.

Trade Protocol Signed

BK180754 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed a trade protocol for 1981. This envisages a turnover about 22 billion rupees. The protocol was signed in New Delhi yesterday by Commerce Secretary P.K. Kaul and Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Grishin.

It provides for an increase of trade from India on a number of commodities which include cardamom, sugar, tobacco, mica, medicines, cosmetics and other items. The trade turnover during 1980 is said to have reached 19 billion rupees compared to 12 billion rupees the previous year.

The protocol follows the discussion between the two countries during which the Soviet Union has agreed to consider the possibility of procuring more items from India, particularly engineering goods. As regards imports from the Soviet Union, the protocol provides for continued supplies of machinery items, crude oil, petroleum products, fertilizers, and newsprint, among other things.

SHIPPING, CARGO PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

BK130934 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] India and the Soviet Union signed a protocol in New Delhi today envisaging increased shipping service and cargo traffic. This follows discussions of the third session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Committee on Shipping held in New Delhi this week. The two sides decided to maintain parity in cargo liftings and freight earnings. They agreed that the containerization of cargo moving between India and the Black Sea ports is the only way to overcome heavy berthing delays at either ends.

OIL MINISTER ON FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES EXPLORATION

BK131308 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Petroleum Minister P.C. Sethi has said that there would be no giving away of oil to the foreign oil companies if they succeeded in their exploration efforts in the Indian continental shelf. Addressing the consultative committee attached to his ministry in New Delhi today, Sethi, however, said that these companies may only have a [word indistinct] share in the oil discovered, which can be bought back by the government. He said the negotiations with the bidders are expected to be completed by April and the actual exploration work might start in the 1981-82 season.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER: OIL SUPPLIES TO RESUME

BK121622 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Iraq has resumed oil supplies to India. This was stated by Iraqi Foreign Minister al-Hamadi at a news conference in New Delhi today. He said though the supplies are not on the scale as before the Iran-Iraq war, yet his country will do its best to help India in meeting her oil requirement.

AGHA SHAHI HAILS RESULT OF NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

BK141730 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Pakistan has expressed satisfaction over the clear-cut call of the Nonaligned Movement for a withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and for support of the right of its people to determine their own destiny, the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honor, and for respect for the independence and nonaligned character of Afghanistan.

Foreign Minister Agha Shahi told newsmen on his return to Islamabad this evening, after leading the Pakistani delegation to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi, that it is a matter of great satisfaction that the Nonaligned Movement has for the first time issued such a clear-cut announcement. This will help the efforts to achieve a political settlement of the Afghanistan problem.

Agha Shahi said the essential elements of the UN General Assembly resolution on Afghanistan were included in the conference text of the declaration. He said it is also important that the conference adopted a similarly clear-cut stand on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea. He said that the conference also took a clear and nonaligned position on the presence of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean. Pakistan played an important role in reaching a consensus on the text issued by the conference on the Afghanistan issue.

Shahi said Pakistan reiterated its support for the just cause of the people of Palestine--including the question of Jerusalem--as well as for the people of Namibia and South Africa. He said: We feel satisfied with the conference position and the recommendations on the establishment of a new international economic order. The conference laid special emphasis on economic cooperation among developing countries, in order to develop their economies through joint efforts.

Agha Shahi said that he believes the Nonaligned Movement has considerably improved its image as an independent, political and moral force in international relations. He said the positions taken on Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Indian Ocean are in conformity with the principles of nonalignment.

The text of the conference declaration represents the views of the vast majority of the nonaligned countries. He said: We hope this trend will become permanent and is not merely a temporary change in the course that the movement has followed for the last few years. He said Pakistan was able to make a positive contribution to the work of the political and economic committees established by the conference.

In reply to a question, Agha Shahi said that Pakistan is concentrating on the prospects of initiating a dialogue on Afghanistan, under the aegis of the UN secretary general himself or in the presence of his special representative. He said that the special representative of the UN secretary general will draw up a program in New York and might visit various capitals to find out if he can remove the procedural difficulties that are now blocking the initiation of talks.

The foreign minister said that he had two meetings with UN Secretary General Waldheim in New Delhi and discussed the program of activities that should be undertaken by his special representative. Agha Shahi praised the efforts of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao in evolving a consensus on the major issues before the conference.

In reply to a question about efforts to bring about a cessation of hostilities between Iran and Iraq, the foreign minister said that the committee of eight heads of state set up by the Islamic summit is expected to visit Baghdad and Tehran shortly.

AGHA SHAHI COMMENTS ON AFGHAN NEGOTIATIONS

BK140459 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has said that although a special representative of the UN secretary general has been appointed on Afghanistan, progress is yet to be made toward starting a dialogue on the Afghan crisis. In an interview with a BBC correspondent, he said differences still remain on two points that have to be sorted out.

The first concerns the role of the UN representative in the dialogue. Pakistan wants him to play an active role, while Afghanistan insists that the representative's status should be that of an observer. He said the second difference is that Pakistan has been trying for tripartite talks among Pakistan, Iran and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, but the Karmal regime wants separate bilateral talks with Pakistan and Iran, on the basis of its proposals of 14 May 1980.

ZIAUL HAQ VIEWS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

BK161012 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpts] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that a national convention of local bodies will be convened in Islamabad after the formation of a federal council to assess the functioning of local government bodies. The purpose of such a convention is to coordinate the rules of local government bodies and to remove operational shortcomings.

Addressing division councillors in Multan yesterday afternoon, the president appealed to them to use existing resources in the best possible manner and to identify priorities for developmental work. He assured them that the federal government will try to extend every possible assistance, in accord with its limited resources. The president stressed the need of increasing production for the overall development of the country and of boosting exports, to earn as much foreign exchange as possible. The president said that the country needs stability and that a system has been introduced in the form of local bodies for this purpose. He said that the local bodies should be kept free of politics.

The president referred to the dangerous situation arising in the country and said that the country's stability is of prime importance. Pakistan was established in the name of Islam and no one will be allowed to harm the ideological boundaries of the country. He stressed that the development and stability of the country depend on Islamic ideology. He said that the 80 million people of Pakistan will unite and defend the country.

Later, while talking to newsmen, the president said that he is fully satisfied with the recent Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference declaration on Afghanistan. This, he said, represents a diplomatic success for Pakistan. He said that Pakistan's stand on Afghanistan was supported twice before--at the United Nations and also at the Islamic foreign ministers conference and the Islamic summit. He said that Pakistan, in addition to diplomatic and political moves, will continue its efforts through other channels to achieve a solution to the Afghan issue.

Replying to a question, the president said that the present government has granted freedom to everyone and respects each person. The rule of law, he said, prevails in the country, but at the same time the government is determined to check lawlessness.

FRG'S GENSCHER CONTINUES VISIT, HOLDS TALKS

Talks With Agha Shahi

BK171535 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Formal talks between Foreign Minister Agha Shahi and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher concluded in Islamabad today. Radio Pakistan's diplomatic correspondent says that in today's second and final round of talks the two foreign ministers held a detailed exchange of views on the regional situation and international issues, especially the Afghanistan crisis. They also held talks on relations between the two countries and reaffirmed their determination to strengthen them.

Mr Genscher was aided in the talks by the director of the Cabinet, the deputy chief of the protocol division of the FRG Foreign Ministry, the FRG ambassador to Pakistan and others. Mr Agha Shahi was aided in the talks by the secretaries general of defense and foreign affairs, the foreign secretary and Pakistan's ambassador to the FRG.

Earlier, the FRG foreign minister met with Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan and exchanged views in a friendly atmosphere. He told Ghulam Ishaq Khan that the FRG attaches great importance to Pakistan, which, as a free and nonaligned nation, is playing a very significant role for peace in this region. He assured him that the FRG will continue to assist Pakistan in its efforts for political and economic development and will cooperate with it in removing its economic difficulties. He also referred to the heavy burden imposed on Pakistan's economy due to the Afghan refugees and said his government will continue to increase financial and technical assistance to Pakistan.

Pakistan's finance minister apprised the FRG foreign minister of the government's efforts to attain self-sufficiency and to reduce dependence on foreign resources, to improve the country's economy.

Talks With Ziaul Haq

LD172148 Hamburg DPA in German 2022 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Islamabad, 17 Feb (DPA)--At the close of his 2-day visit to Pakistan, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was received this evening in Rawalpindi for a detailed talk with Pakistan's President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Later, in Islamabad, Genscher reported to journalists that he had, as in his earlier talks with Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, reached a "general agreement on important questions" with General Ziaul Haq.

The vice chancellor said that the discussions with the Pakistani president had centered on the Afghanistan conflict. President Ziaul Haq expressed the view that every opportunity for negotiations should be used and that the Soviet Union's willingness for negotiations to solve this conflict should also be "tested". Genscher said that in this connection, the Pakistani head of state praised the Federal Government's policy of not demanding that the nonaligned states lean to the West, but of supporting the concept of nonalignment instead.

Before his talk with General Ziaul Haq, Genscher chaired the final session of a 2-day conference of German ambassadors from Southwest Asia and the Middle East, at which, according to sources attending, possibilities for increasing the Federal Republic's political and economic involvement in the Persian Gulf region were discussed. Assistants to Genscher stated that the Foreign Office intends to take steps to intensify Bonn's policy in this region with regard to visits, invitations, seminars and scholarships. Bonn, moreover, intends to increase its efforts to promote German export interests, possibly in connection with development aid measures. Federal Foreign Minister Genscher flies to Cairo tomorrow for political talks.

Comments on Disarmament

LD171002 Hamburg DPA in German 0900 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Islamabad, 17 Feb (DPA)--In Islamabad today, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher welcomed the U.S. administration's "clear support" for France's proposal that a conference be held on disarmament in Europe. Genscher, who is on an official visit to Pakistan, said in a press statement that this attitude on Washington's part, which was not unexpected by the Bonn government, underlines the readiness of the Reagan administration to participate in realistic arms control negotiations. "At the same time, it contradicts those who, whether from malicious intent or ignorance, accuse the U.S. administration of lacking the will to negotiate," Genscher said.

Airport Press Conference

BK180841 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Genscher has demanded total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and said that all means should be used to find a political solution to the Afghanistan issue. He said this while addressing a press conference in Islamabad this morning before his departure for Cairo, at the conclusion of his visit to Pakistan. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi saw him off at the airport.

Mr Genscher said the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is not only a cause of concern for this region, for the majority of nations are concerned with this. He stressed that the basic condition for world peace is respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country, (?irrespective of its ideology). He highly commended Pakistan's role in maintaining regional stability and said his country agrees with Pakistan's views on important international issues. He said that the two countries are cooperating in political and economic fields, which reflects the FRG's interest in Pakistan's stability and prosperity.

In the news conference, when Mr Agha Shahi was asked to comment on the proposed nature of Pakistan's relations with the newly established Council of the Persian Gulf States, he said that this council was set up with the efforts of the Persian Gulf region's states. Pakistan will study the events taking place in this region with deep interest. He said that the security of the Persian Gulf states and sea lanes is the sole responsibility of the region's countries.

[Hamburg DPA in German at 0705 GMT on 18 February reports that "FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher ended his 3-day visit to Pakistan this morning and flew on to Cairo. The minister was seen off at the airport by his Pakistani counterpart and the German ambassadors in Central Asia and the Middle East."]

KHOMEYNI COMPARES SHAH'S REGIME WITH BANI-SADR'S

LD172146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni delivered at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran on 16 February--recorded, duration 58 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Since there are different groups present at this small place and they are being crowded by one another, as there is not enough room, I thank them all and apologize that our place is small and there are a large number of our dear guests present.

Among the propaganda being spread, it is said that this revolution has achieved nothing and that the Islamic Republic is the same as the monarchy, except that its name has changed. Today I would like to bring to your attention a few points about the system of the Islamic Republic and those in charge of this republic. Then you can see whether this system is the same as or worse than the former one, since some writers are looking forward to the return of the former regime. I do not intend to undermine or (?praise) persons or organs, absolutely not. I, as well as those in charge of affairs, believe that there are inadequacies and that some things are implemented in various parts of the country that are contrary to the orders of Islam and the Islamic Republic. We do not deny this. But I would like to clarify criticism that says that the Islamic Republic does not exist in reality, that it is the same as the monarchy or, as some people say, that it is worse than the monarchical system.

I will say a few words about the (?origin) of this system and those in charge of this system. Those who are saying that the Islamic Republic is the same as a monarchy, that only its name has changed, the content of this system is the same as that of the monarchical system--while I am not trying to point at anyone in particular, I would like to make some comparisons. I am going to compare these two systems and those in charge of them. Then we will see whether what they say is correct, or whether it is only rumor spread by the agents of the imperial system, who can no longer make the same profits that they were making at the time of the former regime.

At the head of the imperial system was the Aryamehr [a title of the shah meaning the sun of the Aryans] and his relatives. At that time, the annihilated shah and his relatives were in charge. Today we must compare Mr Bani-Sadr with him, because the highest position held in a republic is that of the president. We will compare these two persons and their families, then we shall see whether there is a difference and whether the person at the top is different. While I do not want to say that the issue is absolutely correct, what I am saying is that these are arbitrary in absolute terms. [sentence as heard] But I want to show how unfair the rumormongers are in making comparisons between all of the officials of the present regime and those of the Pahlavi regime--the kind of life they had, their financial abuse, investing this country's earnings in foreign banks as large sums in their own names, and their lifestyle here, in large parks, vast areas of land and the great satanic systems. On the other hand, we can observe the simple life of the president. Are they similar? Did our nation remove our mighty imperial majesty, who imposed a satanic government upon all of the population of this country, plundered the wealth of this country to divide between his relatives and foreigners and wasted our oil by giving it to foreigners who left nothing for us in return? Did our nation remove this imperial majesty to replace him with another imperial majesty named president? Are the systems of those two persons the same? Is his family living the same way as their families did?

You are as aware as we are of their lives, although little information was available at the time. You saw their killings in Tehran and other places. They killed people in foreign countries too. They built great palaces for his mightiness in various cities, just because he wanted to spend a few hours in those cities every year. They wasted this nation's wealth to build him such great edifices. Now, is Mr Bani-Sadr the same? Has he built great edifices in every city with the nation's money? Does this gentleman own any house at all? Perhaps he has inherited a [word indistinct] house from his father. Is his family comparable? Is there someone like 'Ashraf Pahlavi among his family members? Is there someone like Farah or Shams Pahlavi [sister of shah] in his family? Does he have brothers, like the shah's brothers, who are (?enjoying themselves) and we do not know?

Those who say that it is the same as the imperial regime and that only the name has changed, will they still admit that the content of the Islamic Republic is the same as the imperial regime? Well, Bani-Sadr is one of the people at the head. Do they not see his belongings? Can they see that he has placed his life at the service of the nation and has gone to (?fight) for this people? And they [presumably former leaders] did not do the same even for 1 day. This is about the president.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES VARIOUS GROUPS 16 FEB

GF161547 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Today Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received a large crowd of various sectors of the people at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran, including members of companies cooperating with the production and reconstruction center in Sistan va Baluchistan, Islamic revolution guards in Naqadah, members of the reconstruction campaign in Miandow Ab, members of the Islamic Jerusalem committee in Tehran, revolution guards, Ahvaz citizens and war victims resident in Qom.

The hope of the world's oppressed delivered a valuable speech during the meeting in which he compared between the system of the Islamic Republic and the defunct monarchist regime.

The leader imam also received Rasht Friday Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam Eshan Bakhsh, who reported to his eminence on the situation in Rasht.

MINISTRY ORDERS DATA ON U.S. BANK DEPOSITS

LD171335 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that a Ministry of Industry and Mines announcement has once again called on ministries, firms and institutions affiliated with or controlled by the government, who have not yet sent to the organization of Iranian national industries documents, papers and invoices relating to their deposits and bank balances with American banks, to do so as soon as possible in order to establish their rights and retrieve their deposits. The ministry has further stressed that any slackness in this regard that could lead to the loss of public funds is strictly accountable and that the very publication of this announcement by the media is tantamount to a written order.

NABAVI RETURNS FROM NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

GF141344 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi returned to Tehran this afternoon after leading the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference held in New Delhi last week.

Comments on Conference

GF151404 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi, who led the Iranian delegation to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi, has made a statement to PARS on Iran's participation in the conference. He said: The aim of our participation was to explain the attitude of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the delegations of some countries. He added: Despite the nature of the conference, we were able to explain the Saddam regime's attacks to some extent. There were countries that had no information about the ambitions of the Saddam regime and war issues. Perhaps they were subject to Saddam's media campaigns. Brother Nabavi said: We do not pin any hopes on the conference resolutions.

Asked about the results of the Iranian delegation's contacts and meetings with other delegations, he said: These meetings were one of the good results of our participation in the conference. During these meetings, the Iranian delegation explained its attitude clearly and candidly. We were able to change the attitudes of some countries, at least unofficially.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES AIR FORCE PERSONNEL

LD150859 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Yesterday Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, inspected different parts of the Tehran fighter interceptor base No 1. In this inspection, which lasted 6 hours, Colonel Fakuri, defense minister and the commander of the air force, was also present.

The report states that the president thanked and praised the personnel of this base for their ceaseless 24-hour-a-day efforts. In a gathering of the officers, NCO's and the rest of the personnel, he gave some prizes and awards to some of the self-sacrificing and brave personnel of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran who had participated in successful operations outside Iran's borders or had carried out new initiatives or inventions.

Dr Bani-Sadr then addressed the personnel of the base: War is not a good thing; but when it is imposed on a nation, that nation must show willingness and vitality and use its initiative with courage and faith in order to gain victory. In another part of his speech, the president addressed the personnel of this base: With your power we have reached the point where the Iraqi regime is no longer able to decide on the outcome of the war.

According to the same report, after inspecting the Tehran fighter interceptor base No 1, yesterday afternoon the president left Tehran for one of the southern fronts.

BANI-SADR TELEGRAM TO LAHUTI ON ASSASSINATION TRY

LD161038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Following an assassination attempt on Hojjat ol-Eslam Lahuti [imam's representative to Kermanshah Province], President Bani-Sadr sent him a telegram, in which he said:

Our Muslim people must realize that the clergy are an important organ of the country's independent existence; the people must fully observe proper respect in their attitude toward the clergy. In the present circumstances, our people must not remain oblivious when the people's most fundamental rights are involved and when their rights of free expression are at stake.

RAJA'I VISITS SARI GUARDS CORPS BASE 13 FEB

LD131418 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] According to a report by our Sari correspondent, at 0730 this morning Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, on the 3d day of his journey in Mazandaran Province, accompanied by the governor general of Mazandaran and some members of his entourage, visited the Sari Revolution Guards Corps base, where he was welcomed by the Islamic revolution guards. The prime minister and the brother guards chanted slogans of unity and then Mr Raja'i addressed them. He said:

The revolution guards corps--about which the imam said: If it did not exist then the country would not exist--has its own characteristics. The corps is an army of belief, with nobody becoming a guard for the sake of having a job. They become guards to defend the revolution and their belief and this characteristic determines how this belief is put into practice and defended. Therefore, the corps is trained ideologically as well as militarily. In this connection every corpsman works for the entire revolution in all of its dimensions.

The prime minister added: A corpsman is as much interested in the evening prayer as in defending his belief. A corpsman persists in the practice of Islamic law for society by kicking out the enemy of Islam. The prime minister then said: The corps is an army of belief. For the first time in our country, the corps ended the ominous concept that those who carry out orders are excused. Mr Raja'i also said: Our behavior must originate from our ideology; we must immerse ourselves in our ideology.

According to a Central News Bureau report, the prime minister left the Sari Islamic Revolution Guards Corps base today for Aq'em Shahr.

RAJA'I ADDRESSES PERSONNEL AT BABOLSAR AIR BASE

LD131850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau in Sari reports that Prime Minister Raja'i and his entourage arrived at the Babolsar air base at 0945 this morning and were welcomed by base personnel. Welcoming Mr Raja'i, the commander of the base said: We reiterate our allegiance to protecting Islamic territory and the fruits of the revolution.

After visiting various parts of the base, Mr Raja'i spoke to personnel at the base's mosque and, while condemning Eastern and Western imperialism and their plots, praised the self-sacrifice of the Islamic fighters on the various fronts, where good is confronting evil. He then left the base to attend Friday prayers in Nowshahr. On his arrival at Nowshahr, the prime minister took part in the glorious Friday prayers and then spoke to the town's inhavitants. We now draw your attention to parts of his speech.

[Begin recording] Nowadays it is quite clear to everyone that the only factor that obliterated Satan was Islam and Islamic leadership. We have tried this ideology; we saw that various slogans displayed served no purpose. Eventually, under the leadership of the imam, the eminent authority, we saw that cries of "God is great" and "There is no god but God" are able to save us from the claws of the Satan.

Now minigroups, which at a certain period were collaborating, associating and supporting the shah, serving in his system and doing overtime work against payments, have these days reappeared, singing ominous songs.

Considering what Islam has given, considering our experience within the context of Islamic religion, we will no longer be deceived by these minigroups and the vain terminologies they have learned from the West or East. [shouts of approval from audience] We have God; we have Islam; we have the imam; we have human relations. Compared to Western and Eastern ideologies, ours creates men; ours renders our relationships humanitarian, enabling us to have no need whatsoever for these philosophies.

The more we advance, the more precious we find Islam; the more we advance, the more we find Islamic laws salutary and humanitarian. We have succeeded under the Koran in improving our relations and making a family out of our brothers and sisters. As for the future, relying on this ideology and being cognizant of the principles declared and accepted by the revolution, we shall move forward and, God willing, shall turn the southern sector of our country into a graveyard for bloodthirsty Saddam. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER VISITS NOWZHEH AIR BASE

LD151410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpt] According to a report by the correspondent of the Central News Bureau, Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, the interior minister, arrived in Kabutar Ahang district following his inspection of the Hamadan Province, and was welcomed by the clergy of this district.

After his arrival in Kabutar Ahang, Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani visited the families of the martyrs of this district. He made a speech on the role and value of the martyr and the philosophy of martyrdom in Islam.

After this, the interior minister went to the Nowzheh air base and was welcomed by the personnel and the acting commander of the base. According to our correspondent, after inspecting this base Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani held afternoon and evening prayers at the base's mosque and then made a speech at a meeting of the personnel of this base. Among other things, he said: Every nation needs motivation to achieve victory and it is motivation that brings victory for a nation. The motive force of victory is resolute leadership, and it is the resolute leader who gains victory for the nation.

He continued: Those who spread the story among the army that the clergy is against the army are the enemies of this nation. The clergy is in the service of you and your religion, and you must be in the service of religion and the people. He said: If the clergy does not visit the warfront the hypocrites say they sent the people's youth to the front while they themselves sit back; if we visit the front they say the clergy is interfering in the affairs of the army. Despite all this, we are proud of our clerical robes and we do not consider these ministerial posts and so on as being worth a penny. It is only for the service of the people and [word indistinct] that we have accepted these posts.

RAFSANJANI INTERVIEWED ON PROGRESS OF WAR

LD171150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Hojjat os-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani has given an exclusive interview to a Central News Bureau correspondent. He answered questions from our correspondent on the outcome of his trip to the western parts of the country, his meeting with Agha Shahi, the Pakistani minister of foreign affairs, and also the bill on housing submitted to the Majlis.

About the trip made by a delegation to Iran to inspect the destruction caused by the war imposed by the Iraqi regime on Iran, discussed during Agha Shahi's visit to our country, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said: As was announced earlier, we would like the leaders of Islamic countries to travel to Iran and see the destruction caused by the war.

Our nation will not be prepared to negotiate an end to the war as long as Iraqi soldiers are on our soil. We have nothing to do but defend our country until the day when the Iraqi soldiers leave our soil or surrender; only then will we announce our decision to end the war.

Then about the future of the war he added: The morale of the people indicates that nothing will satisfy them but victory. Signs of victory can be seen in the west, and I am more satisfied with what is happening in the west than in the south. My opinion based on information received is that the morale of the Iraqi soldiers is very weak and they flee as soon as they are attacked.

MONTAZERI MEETS VISITING IRAQI MARTYRS' FAMILIES

GF151623 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] A group of families of Iraqi martyrs, accompanied by delegations representing the peoples of Palestine, Algeria, Libya, Syria and others that arrived in Tehran earlier to participate in celebrations of the second anniversary of the Iranian revolution, has arrived in the holy city of Qom. The respectable visiting Muslim brothers were received upon arrival in the city of revolution, blood and martyrdom by a large number of Qom citizens and martyrs' families. The Islamic revolution's visitors met with His Eminence, the great scholar and struggler Ayatollah Montazeri in A'zam Mosque.

ISLAMIC REPUBLICAN PARTY LEADER AYAT INTERVIEWED

LD171637 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Feb 81 p 4

[Amit Roy dispatch: "Britons To Be Freed 'If Innocent,' Says Iranian Hard-Liner"]

[Text] Tehran--Dr Hassan Ayat, 42, a Tehran MP and the leading intellectual of the Islamic Republican Party, promised yesterday that the four Britons detained in Iran would be set free "if they were innocent."

Not only that, but they would also receive compensation, according to the Constitution, if it were shown they had suffered "damage" from wrongful detention.

Dr Ayat, who leads the hard-line faction of his party in the Majlis, which the party dominates, added: "There is no way other than compensation for those who have undergone this kind of time in prison. That is, if they are innocent."

Last June President Bani-Sadr's newspaper, ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, accused Dr Ayat of conspiracy to overthrow him, which led to a political storm. But despite suggestions that Dr Ayat might be expelled from the Islamic Republican Party or even be arrested, he has become more influential.

In a long interview in his office in the party's headquarters in Tehran he explained his views.

"The party is hard-line," said Dr Ayat, one of the party's 30 executive council members, "and will become even more so--of course in the right sense, not the extremist sense."

The party's task was to see that Islamic laws were implemented properly.

He added: "My job in the party is to ensure it does not veer away from its aims. The party should be able to assess what is good for the revolution, detect its enemies, and achieve its goals, whether cultural, political, economic, or social."

Dr Ayat, who taught law, sociology, and the history of civilization at Melli University, Tehran, before the revolution, defended closure of the universities because they had become "centers of conspiracies."

They would stay closed until a new Islamic programme could be introduced. There should be a "line between freedom and conspiracy."

Dr Ayat claimed that in 19th century Europe a "loose way of living" was often the result of laissez-faire liberalism. This led to fascism in Germany and Italy and Stalinism in Russia.

"Some people think that the kind of liberalism which failed in Europe should be enforced in Iran," he continued. "But it would lead to the downfall of the revolution."

He contemptuously dismissed leftists because the "entire philosophy of communism" opposed freedom.

But when asked to comment on the view of some businessmen that Iran, with widespread rationing and a gradual state take-over of all foreign trading, was moving towards a Marxist economy, he conceded: "There are similarities with Marxism."

Then he said: "But in Islam the meaning of government is far wider than in communism. Islam feels the government should have a say. Not only in the economy but also in many other social fields."

Islam considered the government a supervisor. It should intervene, but not to the extent of prohibiting private trade.

In a key sentence Dr Ayat said: "We have prepared ourselves for a long period of fasting."

This indicated that the Islamic Republican Party believes it would be useful to maintain almost a subsistence-level economy to achieve political goals.

But charges that the party had an interest in continuing the Iran-Iraq war were rejected by Dr Ayat, who said that the party would not be able to construct the kind of "model society" it wanted until the war ended.

On President Bani-Sadr's role he said: "The Constitution should be enforced strictly." He meant that the president's powers were limited according to the party's interpretation of the Constitution.

IMAM WARNS OF DISRUPTIVE ELEMENTS IN YAZD

LD131451 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 7 Feb 81 p 4

[KEYHAN report: "Warning From Imam Jom'eh of Yazd: 'Groups From Mazandaran and Gilan Have Come To Yazd To Create Unrest'"]

[Text] Yazd--The unifying and dignifying Friday prayers, led by His Eminence the Ayatollah Sadduqi and attended by thousands of people, were held at the Mullah Esma'il Mosque in Yazd.

Inspired by a recent instruction from the leader of the revolution, the imam Jom'eh of Yazd commented as follows in the course of the first address during Friday prayers:

The nation has sacrificed its blood and has given martyrs for Islam; our youth love martyrdom and they have become the ideal of the struggling youth of the world.

The imam of the community has also stated that since the emergence of Islam few peoples or nations have been as selfless and have loved martyrdom as much as ours. However, our people have not shed their blood in order to let a known group of youth set themselves against Islam and the revolution. If the president of the republic is content that the group should be allowed to move against the revolution, this is not supported by the imam. If a certain person did not enjoy the favor of the imam, the nation would not follow him. We, the Muslim nation, gave the president of the republic 11 million votes and elected him to the presidency; since the imam expressed his approval of him, we were prepared to put up with Mr Bani-Sadr's assumption of the presidency, but we shall only accept him as president as long as he is accepted by the imam. Should there be any change in the imam's favor and attitude toward him, we, too, should change ours.

The Imam Jom'eh continued with a reference to the opponents of the Islamic Republic:

They are mostly groups that intended to occupy high office and administrative posts such as city council and Majlis deputy, and they are now in opposition because the people did not elect them. The nation follows the imam, not particular groups or dissidents. It is those who grew tired of waiting to become Majlis deputies and were not elected who are attempting to create unrest, together with a group that has come to Yazd from Sari and Shahi and other parts of Mazandaran and Gilan to create unrest and to shut down the schools, with the collaboration of a group of known youths.

If these groups should wish, God forbid, to do anything opposed to the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and should the security forces, the governor general's office, the police, the guards corps or the revolution prosecutor's office fail to stop them, it is the duty of the people to take decisive measures to stop these groups and prevent them from translating their shameful ideas into practice.

At the end of Friday prayers His Excellency and Eminence Ayatollah Sadduqi was so overcome that he was unable to lead the afternoon prayers, which were taken by Hojjat ol-Eslam Do'a'i. Prior to Friday payers, Yazd Governor 'Ali Reza Mohajeri spoke on the subject of unity.

IMAM WARNS AGAINST SECESSIONIST ACTIVITIES

GF141918 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Excerpts] This week's Friday prayers were held in Heroic Khuzestan with the participation of the combatant Muslims of Ahvaz and other cities of the province. The representative of the reconstruction crusade of Ahvaz, in the course of his speech, alluded to thefighting spirit of the people against the forces of evil and said: Our real anxiety is over the danger that threatens the revolution and the Islamic ideology.

After this, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Musavi Tabrizi, the Tabriz Majlis representative, said to the congregation: The other front that we fear and that threatens the revolution is the role of the fifth column in our society. This is what the people of Iran, particularly the people of this area, should unite against and destroy as soon as possible. He added that conspirators, dissenters and stooges of the former regime have collaborated to capitalize on the deficiencies that may exist in some organizations, in order to increase discontent. Friday Imam Seyyed Saleh Taheri then began his sermon.

During the course of his sermon, he said that after the Islamic revolution's success the enemy endeavored to create dissension by raising the question of autonomy to divide Iran; one part (?of this scheme) was Eastern and Western Azarbayjan, which the enemy considered very easy to separate from Iran. But the people of Iran see today that most of the warriors fighting in the south against the Ba'thist infidels are our Azarbayjani brothers, which shows that these Muslim youth are loyal to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The enemy tried to employ the same tactics in our Kurdish, Arab and Baluchi areas, but could not make any headway.

The Friday imam added: When the enemy was defeated in its attempts, it joined the ranks of the minigroups of political dissenters to try to create turbulence in the country through these elements and thus endanger the revolution in this way. The Friday imam concluded his sermon by supporting the actions of Muslim students in France condemning the French sale of Mirages to Iraq.

MAVERICK 'GUERRILLAS' BLAMED FOR TEHRAN CLASH

LD161453 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 7 Feb 81 p 12

[Unattributed report: "One Killed and One Injured in Azadi Square Clashes"]

[Excerpts] An unarmed policeman was seriously injured during violent clashes yesterday when a shot was fired from a group of demonstrators attending a rally called by the organization of the Feda'yan-e Khalq guerrillas. One person whose identity could not be established was killed.

According to statements by the Tehran chief of police, the shooting incident took place when unarmed police officers addressed the demonstrators over loudspeakers in an effort to pacify them, telling them that, according to an announcement by the Interior Ministry, the demonstration had no official approval. Following the shooting, which took place at 0700 yesterday, a violent clash broke out. Sticks, clubs and knives were used, and sporadic clashes lasted until 1300, during which one person was killed and one unarmed policeman and a number of other persons were injured.

Statement By the Tehran Chief of Police

Discussing the clashes and the reasons for the shooting yesterday morning in Azadi Square and for people being injured, Tehran Chief of Police Colonel Hejazi commented as follows:

"I was informed at 0700 that the group had gathered in Azadi Square with the intention of holding a meeting. I therefore sent a team of unarmed officers, aided by the brother guards, to forestall any clashes likely to break out after the group had gathered and to disperse the demonstrators peacefully. When the police officers had taken up their positions, they announced over the loudspeakers that the rally had no official approval and that the people should leave quietly; then one of the police officers was hit by a bullet, probably fired from the crowd.

"In pursuit of their mission, which is to maintain law and order, the Tehran police went into action with unshakable faith and set out without firearms to prevent possible clashes, in order to show their honest purpose.

"Such clashes usually result in people getting hurt, though we have no precise figures of the number of persons injured yesterday."

Main Body of Guerrilla Organization Condemns Minority Meeting

The main body of the Feda'iyan-e Khalq organization issued a statement condemning the rally in Azadi Square. The following is an extract from the statement:

"On Friday, 6 February, a breakaway minority from our organization calling itself the guerrilla organization of Iran's Feda'iyan-e Khalq, seeking to promote disturbances, which play into the hands of the liberal capitalists and other forces opposed to the revolution, and disregarding the present sensitive situation, staged sporadic demonstrations and chanted counterrevolutionary slogans in Azadi Square and Azadi Street alongside similar leftist groups, headed by a small group. This will incur the anger and hatred of the people throughout Iran."

AFP: BANI-SADR SUPPORTERS ARRESTED AT RALLY

NC161701 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 16 Feb (AFP)--Several persons were arrested after they waved pictures of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and shouted support for him during a speech by Iranian Parliament Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani, the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION said today.

The newspaper said four of those arrested were sentenced to whippings and several months in jail after being found guilty of disturbing public order at Tuysarkan 300 kms (180 miles) southwest of Tehran, the paper said.

It said the chanting and portrait-waving supporters of Mr Bani-Sadr constituted a majority of those present during the speech. Afterwards, revolutionary guards made the arrests, it said.

BEHESHTI: FOUR BRITONS WILL SOON BE RELEASED

NC180929 Paris AFP in English 0909 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 18 Feb (AFP)--Four British citizens held in Iran after allegations of espionage will be released soon, Supreme Court Chairman Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti said today.

The ayatollah told a press conference the espionage allegations were based on totally worthless documents.

The four Britons--missionaries John Coleman, his wife Audrey, and Jean Waddell, and businessman Andrew Pyke--have been held since September.

The ayatollah said that documents indicating that the four had been involved in spying had proved forged and the culprit had been arrested.

But asked to put a date on the Britons' release, the Supreme Court judge would only say: As soon as possible.

Terry Waite, a personal envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, has been in Iran for over a week interceding on the four's behalf with religious authorities.

GOVERNOR SAYS SOVIET AMBASSADOR LIED ON TRADE

NC171334 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 17 Feb (AFP)--An Iranian provincial governor has accused Soviet Ambassador in Tehran Vladimir Vinogradov of lying about trade between the two countries and charged that Moscow wants trade "to drive our backs to the wall."

'Ali Ansari, governor of the northern Gilan Province, told the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC newspaper today that at a recent meeting Mr Vinogradov had said his government was anxious to develop trade with Iran.

"I told him he was lying," Mr Ansari said, adding that he had informed the ambassador that the Iranian people did not trust the Soviet Union.

He also charged that Iran had ordered cement from the Soviet Union but this had still not materialized.

Mr Vinogradov was also taken to task on Saturday by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, who complained of Soviet "silence" on the war with Iraq.

IRANIAN DELEGATION HOLDS MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

GF140545 Tehran International Service in Arabic GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] The correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran dispatched to Moscow reports that brother Jalaleddin Farsi, head of the Iranian delegation in the Soviet Union, has held a press conference attended by the Iranian ambassador in Moscow, during which they answered reporters' questions. After explaining the Iranian revolution and its goals and comparing the Iranian revolution to the October and French Revolutions, brother Farsi said: Now you can appreciate the greatness of the Islamic revolution.

On the goals of the Iranian delegation's visit, brother Farsi said: We have come here in order to make our revolution known to you and in order to learn more about the October Revolution.

The report adds that Dr Mokri, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow, brought up the issue of arms purchases and said: We do not wish to become the region's policeman, and thus we will not purchase arms from any state, the Soviet Union included. We do not even need arms. However, we have standing trade agreements with the Soviet Union. These agreements will remain effective.

On the export of gas to the Soviet Union, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic said: There has not yet been an agreement on gas prices. Due to the fact that we require gas for domestic consumption, we shall restrict its export. He added that the government of brother Raja'i, which sprung from the people, and the Majlis will determine prices of exported gas. These prices will be made public later.

Our correspondent in Moscow adds that brother Jalaleddin Farsi answered a question on issues agreed upon and those not agreed upon with the Soviet Union. Farsi said: The points that we have agreed upon are: The continuation of good relations and trade links that are of interest to both countries and commitment to the principle of nonintervention in each other's internal affairs.

Farsi added: We have not been assigned any military or economic tasks by the Iranian Government.

On Thursday night the Iranian ambassador in Moscow held a party in the embassy in order to explain the aims of the Islamic revolution. The party was attended by all ambassadors of Islamic countries friendly with Iran and the ambassadors of Asian and African states, in addition to a large number of Soviet officials, writers and lecturers.

More on Delegation

LD161150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpts] According to the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic correspondent in Moscow, the delegation sent to the USSR by the coordinating council of Islamic propaganda on the occasion of the third [as heard] anniversary of the revolution, visited Tashkent and Samarkand. The delegation, led by Jalaleddin Farsi, is accompanied by Iranian Ambassador in the USSR Dr Mokri.

Our correspondent reports that in the course of the 3-day visit, the Islamic ambassador met the president of Uzbekistan, who spoke about the republic's achievements. Then the ambassador emphasized that Iran is not a multinational country and that no country could pose as a symbol for us. He then explained the Islamic revolution and its gains, adding: At present we are engaged in a struggle against the U.S. Government; it is a fundamental struggle. By defending ourselves against the Iraqi aggression we are also defending all countries in the East; therefore, we oppose any aggression.

Afterward, Jalaleddin Farsi said: In order to achieve a better result, we are going to raise a particular point with you, a point which so far we have not raised with other Soviet officials, for it concerns the Uzbekistan Republic more than any other Soviet republic. I hope that what I am going to say here will be raised between you and other senior Soviet officials. The point concerns Afghanistan.

Farsi then cited racial and cultural links between the Iranian and Afghan peoples, saying: Your military invasion of a Muslim country has deprived this nation of the ability to decide its own fate. It has also resulted in the migration of 2.4 million refugees to our country and still more to Pakistan. Tens of thousands of these people are young people who are unable to do compulsory military service and train their weapons on their own brothers and compatriots.

The head of the Iranian delegation then added: We have an article in our Islamic Republic's Constitution emphasizing that one ought to cooperate with oppressed people, whether Muslim or non-Muslim. On the other hand, millions of our people, as well as Imam Khomeyni, our leader, and our president, have repeatedly declared that we are on the side of the Afghan people, that we pursue the policy of "Neither East nor West" in the case of Afghanistan. We shall never allow America to infiltrate the struggle launched by the Afghan people.

He added: Our stance on Afghanistan is identical to our stance on Palestine and other oppressed peoples. He continued: We have consistently condemned imperialist interference in other countries, believing that a tiny ruling body, alienated from the people, has no right to make use of a foreign army to prolong its survival. We also believe that Soviet military interference in Afghanistan will actually harm Soviet relations with the Afghan people. We want you to clarify this point for us, so that U.S. imperialism will not find a pretext for invading our country, or land troops in other Islamic countries when Muslims rise.

At this point the president of Uzbekistan referred to the Soviet stance on U.S. threats in the Persian Gulf and other parts of the world, saying: By condemning such threats, we defend the peoples of the region in their right to freedom and decisionmaking to determine their own fate. As for the USSR, it was at the invitation of the Afghan Government that it went there to defend the people and help them.

Referring to Brezhnev's speech at the Indian Parliament, Farsi said: It is only when other governments do not resort to an aggressive policy that one can persuade world public opinion to accept this policy and make it agree with you. Had it not been for the guns confronting them, the Afghan people would cast their votes on a piece of paper for their desired government. Therefore, these guns must be removed.

The Uzbek president claimed: Those who have left Afghanistan are feudalists. As for the Afghan Government, it has already proposed a suggestion to Iran to create neighborly relations.

Jalalbddin Farsin said: These people are not feudalists. To prove my point, I am prepared to invite a team from your republic to come to Iran to visit Afghan immigrant camps and hold talks with them. Meanwhile, we do have neighborly relations with the Afghan people. We shall establish neighborly relations with a government that relies on the people and is nationalist.

According to this report, the talks were held in an atmosphere of sincerity and frankness and lasted about 2 hours.

KHAMENE'I, DELEGATION END VISIT TO PRC 15 FEB

GF160655 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Mohammad Khamene'i, personal representative of Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, left Beijing yesterday with the delegation accompanying him following a 6-day visit to China. Upon his departure, NCNA quoted Khamene'i as saying that he hoped Sino-Iranian relations would be further developed.

In a press conference held in Bei[illegible]ing, Khamene'i said his visit to China was aimed at informing Chinese leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran's stand on the aggressive war that Iraq has imposed on Iran.

SOVIET ATTACHE MEETS WITH HOUSING MINISTER

GF161203 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] The Soviet economic attache in Tehran met with Housing and Development Minister Shahab Gonabadi and the ministry's assistants this morning. During the meeting, held in the ministry, they discussed methods of completing and running fa[illegible]tories to produce prefabricated houses.

LIBYAN DELEGATION MEETS RAFSANJANI 16 FEB

GF171343 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Members of a Libyan delegation, presently in Iran to participate in anniversary celebrations of the victory of the Islamic revolution, together with [illegible]ecretary of the Libyan People's Office in Iran Sa'd Mudbir, met last night with Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. They discussed the development of cultural, economic and political relations between Iran and Libya.

RAFSANJANI DISCUSSES WAR WITH SPANISH ENVOY

LD162020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] According to PARS, the Spanish ambassador to Tehran met with the prime minister's political adviser, Mohammad Hashemi Rafsanjani, this evening. They discussed topics of mutual interest.

Mr Hashemi told the Spanish envoy: As you know, the United States imposed a war on us through the mercenary Iraqi regime. He said that this was not the result of a border dispute, but is a plot against Iran's Islamic revolution. The consequences of this plot and of Saddam's aggression have been thousands of dead, injured and crippled, and the Free World has remained silent about this open aggression and these crimes. We consider this silence to be support for the aggressor.

In reply, the Spanish envoy said that he will communicate Tehran's views to his government.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR MEETS AGRICULTURE MINISTER

GF171604 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The Spanish ambassador in Tehran, (Awarzon), has met with Agriculture Minister Salamati. PARS has learned that discussion during the meeting in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development dealt with economic and agriculture issues of interest to Spain and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

FRANCE ATTACKED FOR INHUMANITY TO MUSLIMS

NC151326 Paris AFP in English 1319 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 15 Feb (AFP)--The French Government was attacked today by the daily ISLAMIC REPUBLIC here for its "inhuman position" towards Moslems.

"Powerless to harm Moslems beyond its frontiers, France is having to persecute them on its own soil," said the organ of Iran's ruling Islamic Republican Party.

The newspaper went on to censure France for its attitude towards the Islamic revolution in Iran, citing the sale of French Mirage war planes to Iraq as an indication of "the depth of President Giscard d'Estaing's hostility towards Moslems."

U.S., FRENCH MILITARY MANEUVERS IN AREA VIEWED

GF141737 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1520 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] France and the United States will simultaneously carry out separate maneuvers: The first will be in the Atlantic Ocean along the Ivory Coast, and the second will be on Islamic territory in Oman. The common characteristic of both maneuvers is that they are to be carried out in regions that have witnessed major political and military developments.

In the region of the first maneuver, events took place for the first time on the African Continent that was--until recently--ruled by the will of imperialism. Suddenly, the situation reversed--the Africans began to govern themselves without foreign assistance. African determination created a new life for most of the African countries along the coastal strip of the Atlantic Ocean and the countries bordering it. This angered French imperialism, which became bewildered and was unable to do anything except boost its presence in the countries still under its yoke. Events that angered French imperialism are the end of civil war in Chad and the new Polisario leap to liberate the remaining Western Saharan cities from imperialism.

The second maneuver to be carried out by the United States with the Sultanate of Oman is also intended to boost imperialist presence in a region that has witnessed very important political and military events.

Since the fall of the buried shah, the scale has been tipping to the disfavor of U.S. imperialism. After the fall of the shah, the presence of the Islamic revolution dealt a second blow to U.S. imperialism. The blow became more deadly when the whole region began to seethe with anger against U.S. imperialism and reactionary domination over the fate of the region. U.S. imperialism began to look for a way to reverse the equation. In serving its interests, it instructed Saddam at-Tikriti, the shah's substitute agent, to take over the responsibility of guarding the region. But after a short time, and precisely after his failure to overthrow the Islamic Republic, U.S. imperialism began to realize that its new agent had disappointed it, because Saddam could not replace the shah in guarding the region.

After this bitter disappointment, imperialism began to look for another way to control the region. But it did not find any way other than direct intervention for political and military domination of the region.

During Carter's tenure, various units of U.S. forces were formed and trained to move quickly to suppress any military force if the situation warranted. The command of these highly trained forces was charged with the responsibility of closely observing the region and was sent to the region to begin its duty. Some of these forces settled very near the Persian Gulf, in various locations in the region. What caused the U.S. concern was the warning by the Islamic Republic that it will close the strategic Strait of Hormuz if the superpowers commit any aggression against it. U.S. forces began to increase their presence near the strait, on the Omani coast, to counter any Islamic threat to its military and economic importance--for 80 percent of the world's oil comes through it and every 8 minutes an oil supertanker crosses the strait. This strategic importance made the United States confront the real situation--an unpredictable destiny, if it did not take the initiative before it lost control of the situation. These maneuvers are an indivisible part of this horrifying imperialist strategy in the region.

It seems that the French and U.S. maneuvers being carried out at the same time have various common goals:

1. Boosting imperialist hegemony in two regions considered to be of economic and military importance;

2. Restoring the imperialist balance, after imperialism's failure to calculate the upheavals in the two regions;

3. Spreading terror in the hearts of the people living near the two regions and showing that imperialist strength is an invincible power that can restore the imperialist will in the two regions.

But in spite of this dangerous inclination of imperialistic powers in the region, the final decision will not be theirs, as they imagine. The will of the people is stronger. This was manifested recently and will be manifested again this time.

TEHRAN COMMENTARY OUTLINES ARAB AID TO IRAQ

GF171816 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary: "How the Reactionary Arab States Are Helping Iraq"]

[Text] Western political experts have commented at length on the war imposed on Iran by Iraq. In the beginning, Western commentators termed the Iraqi attack on Iran "great." Western news media played up Iraq's successes in their propaganda. But as the war dragged on, their propaganda fervor died down. They were forced to admit recently that they had miscalculated and that Iraq has been caught up in such a fatal whirlpool of war that it can never get out of it.

Saddam became aware of it in the 2d week of the war and dispatched dozens of representatives to various countries to secure a cease-fire, but it was too late. The Iranian warriors and the commanders of Iran's combat troops vowed that the war would be decided on the battlefield and not at the conference table.

The question arises: Why does Saddam want a cease-fire? Why are the Western imperialist governments, with the help of the reactionary Arab governments, especially the oil-producing Arab countries, trying to save Iraq from defeat? The answer is obvious to all. The imperialist countries, who are at their wit's end at the prospect of the expansion of the Islamic revolution, consider this war the most effective means of preventing the revolution from spreading to other countries.

But a storm cannot be stopped or chained. Revolutionary passion is burning in the hearts of Muslims all over the world and it is impossible to extinguish this fire by war. Some of the rulers of the Arab oil-producing countries are aware of this fact but want to add a few more days to their rule by protecting Saddam. They are doing their best to provide Iraq with arms, armaments and financial help. How do they supply this aid to Iraq? We will try to answer this in this commentary.

There are only two ways Iraq can get aid. Iraq's coastline on the Persian Gulf does not exceed 15 km. It has two important ports, Al-Faw and Umm al-Qasr. Before the outbreak of the war, most of the oil (?exports) went through these ports. Iraq used to import needed goods through these ports. At the very beginning of the war, the Iranian Navy dealt fatal blows to the Iraqi Navy and these ports were put out of operation. Iraq has not been able to use the ports since.

It is quite obvious that Iraq, which relies on foreign countries for weapons and other essential commodities, would have collapsed in the first 2 weeks of the war had it not received aid from the Arab countries. Saddam thought he would defeat Iran in a week, but Iraq would not have been able to fight more than 2 weeks if he had not received aid from abroad.

Kuwait is the nearest port to Iraq. It borders Iraq. The distance between this port and the city of (?Qattarah) is 18 km.

Then there are the ports of Saudi Arabia--Al-Qatif, Damman and [name indistinct]. These ports were given to Iraq for use at the very beginning of the war. [Words indistinct] these Saudi ports on the Persian Gulf are the most important means of supplying Iraq with arms and other essential commodities. Aid is supplied to Iraq through (?an unpaved) road from these ports. According to recent reports, some Eastern bloc countries sent 108 tanks to Iraq through these Saudi ports.

Jordan's port of Aqaba is also very important. Iraq gets arms through this port as well. It takes a very short time for Iraq to get its aid through this port. Moreover, from the military point of view, this port is safe.

There are (?four routes) that connect Iraq with foreign countries. Turkey is in the north. Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia are in the west. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are in the south, and Iran is situated east of Iraq. The highways connecting Iran [as heard] with foreign countries go in four directions. Besides this, a railway line links Baghdad with Europe through Turkey and Syria. Iraq has close commerical relations with Turkey and imports its goods through Turkey as before. Another highway that has become a military route is the highway of Rutba. This highway links the port of Aqaba with Iraq. Arms and armaments reach Iraq via this highway. There are two highways in the south that link Iraq with Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

Another highway, (Savam), links Iraq with Kuwait and Persian Gulf states. This highway plays the most important role in supplying Iraq with energy, arms and armaments. This highway is a very important route for supplying aid to Iraq from Kuwait, after the destruction of Iraqi [words indistinct] by Iranian warplanes.

After the Iraqi aggression against Iran began, King Husayn immediately announced that he would provide Iraq with everything it needed and would put his highways and airports at the disposal of the Iraqi Ba'thist Government. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia also started supplying oil and food to Iraq secretly. Arms and food are reaching Iraq from Kuwaiti and Saudi ports. But the most important oil supplies are reaching Iraq through [words indistinct] Kuwait highway.

Although exact statistics on the arms supply via these highways are not available, foreign news agencies report that thousands of vehicles use them to transport military hardware, arms, food and oil to Iraq daily. Jordan has offered its airports to Iraq for use so that it can save its MiG's from the Iranian Air Force. These acts of King Husayn in favor of Saddam point out Saddam's collusion with imperialism and Zionism.

History is repeating itself. Imperialism and its allies have united against the Islamic revolution, just as the infidel tribes united against the prophet of Islam in Medina to crush the Islamic movement. God helped the prophet and gave him victory over the united infidels. The imperialist agents will not be able to extinguish the flames of the Islamic revolution.

SADDAM HUSAYN'S ...MARKS ON WAR REVIEWED

LD171420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1126 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Saddam Husayn's comments on the issues involved in the war imposed by Iraq on Iran, which really are more like Quixotic ravings than true aspects of the war between right and wrong, have been published in the mass media, which point out the unsound nature of the remarks by this fascist. In his so-called tough interview, which was blown all out of proportion by Zionist and world imperialist agencies, 5 months after the beginning of the war imposed by Iraq on Iran, Saddam at-Tikriti still talks about the dreams he mentioned in the first 2 or 3 days of the war. At a time when he is under pressure from internal forces and the Muslim and struggling nation of Iraq, and has suffered considerable financial harm and military losses at the battlefronts, Saddam expresses his daydreams by saying that if the Iranian Government does not start peace negotiations he will capture more Iranian territories. He has also addressed Iraq's remaining reserve forces, who are forced at bayonet-point to go to war, ludicrously promising that they will witness the fall of more Iranian cities.

These remarks by Saddam, needless to say, indicate that Saddam Husayn and the fascist Ba'thist regime of Baghdad still have evil dreams of conquest, and are oblivious to the happenings around them. Or it might be that Saddam is ignoring the cries of the deprived masses of Iraq, who are being crushed and suppressed under the boots of the security agents of the Iraqi Ba'th. Also, Saddam at-Tikriti seems to have forgotten the political and military poses he adopted about 2 or 3 days into the imposed war, when he appeared before Western correspondents and brought them news of his victories at the battlefronts. The world masses will not forget that the self-same Saddam Husayn had dreams of capturing Khuzestan Province in 3 days.

But he finally fell in a trap by following the guidance of his imperialist bosses and other small regional bosses, a trap from which it will be very difficult to escape.

How this 20th century Genghis Khan can dare talk about second-round victories in Iran is something which has its roots in the new political relations between the Ba'thist regime of Baghdad and world imperialism. In order to be able to comment on the matter more fully and on the basis of facts, it is advisable to note the latest news communicated to Tehran from Washington, on which Saddam and others like him pin their hopes. According to a report received from Washington, in its latest issue published in February, PROGRESSIVE magazine has an article on cooperation between Iraq and the Pentagon, which exposes the fascist nature of Baghdad's Ba'thist regime. In this article, a Pentagon official says that, several months before the beginning of the war, Saddam was in contact with a number of air force experts on tactical matters. The article adds that Saddam also established contact with air force specialists in European countries to take advantage of their expertise in the tactics he used against Iran. This was how Saddam, having obtained permission from his Western bosses and having consulted their military experts, launched an attack against Iran, expecting victory in 3 days. But these early hopes were dashed when the infidel forces of Saddam were so embroiled in war by the forces of Islam that now, after 5 months, Saddam and his American bosses are resorting to feeble measures to end the war as soon as possible. Saddam at-Tikriti who, according to agency reports is plagued by severe problems resulting from his hasty war, has repeatedly proposed peace negotiations. He even referred to this in his speech at the At-Ta'if summit conference, using veiled threats and deceitful lies.

It is interesting to note that, in spite of all the documents and evidence showing that Iraq initiated the attack against Iran and in spite of his Western advisers' statements that Iraq was preparing for this war several months in advance, Saddam had the temerity to accuse Iran of starting the war. The interesting point is that 1 week after the war, when the Ba'thist forces had suffered crushing blows inflicted by the Iranian forces, all the Western and Eastern agencies called Saddam a fool who had made grave mistakes in his calculations on his dream of victory. Saddam, who dreamed of victory in 3 days, began sending special envoys to different parts of the world from the 2d week of the war and in each message he expressed Iraq's willingness to begin peace negotiations. In fact, after 5 months of bloody war, both Saddam and his imperialist bosses in the region are convinced that the war should end as soon as possible. Of course, American imperialism considers a speedy end to the war in its own interests, as well as in the interests of reactionary countries of the region, and wants to end the conflict.

U.S. imperialism and the American Saddam learned that, in a war between the two countries, they should nevertheless consider the revolutionary and Islamic standards of the two nations. [sentence as heard] That is why the Ba'thist regime of Iraq, because of its nature, will ultimately never be able to steer the course of the war to its own advantage in the slightest. There is also nothing the small countries in the region can do in this respect, even if the United States is their master. After all, King Husayn, as the dictatorial ruler of Jordan, placed his military units completely at the disposal of the American Saddam but was not able to affect the decisive course of the war, that is, Iraq's failure.

Saddam at-Tikriti, in another part of his speech, admitted something that the world news agencies have been discussing for some time: The purchase of new arms by Iraq from other countries.

Saddam says that since the beginning of the war last September, Iraq has signed contracts worth billions of dollars for the purchase of arms, that Iraq has found new countries to purchase arms from, and that these arms will reach Iraq in due course. Saddam has not said which countries he means. However, it is clear that, following the start of the war imposed on Iran by Iraq, the fascist Ba'thist regime of Baghdad, gradually realizing that serving the Eastern bloc was not politically advantageous, leaned toward the West; in fact, it became a slave to U.S. imperialism, in order to complete the chain of imperialism in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

On this issue, the admissions of the Baghdad officials are more valid than any evidence. Tariq 'Aziz, the Iraqi deputy prime minister, speaking in an interview published last Monday in the paper ('AL-BENAFS), which is printed in Saudi Arabia, while he expressed the Iraqi regime's eagerness for cooperation with the United States, said that if the United States were to adopt a more positive and realistic stance on Israel, Iraq would be prepared to resume diplomatic relations with the United States. In fact, Tariq 'Aziz, while expressing eagerness for diplomatic relations with the United States, relations that have now been initiated by the signing of arms agreements, (?refers) to the issue of Israel so that it will not seem to lag in the fight against Israel. [Words indistinct], that Iraq has not, and does not, have a clear stance on the condemnation of the regime occupying Jerusalem and the defense of the region's nation, the Palestinians.

While Iraq and its (?neighbor) Jordan are engaged in a confrontation with Syria, how can it claim to be fighting against Israeli Zionism? That is one of the ludicrous points of Iraq's foreign policy, which are encountered in international life. Furthermore, the direct military aid by West European countries to Iraq, the first part of which was carried out by the delivery of French Mirage fighters, along with Britain's sympathy with Iraq concerning the delivery of light and heavy weapons to that country, shows that in the region's political balance, Iraq has relied on world imperialism to save itself from the politico-military vortex in the Persian Gulf.

What does not escape the scrutiny of observers is that the placing of the fascist regime of Baghdad among the ranks of hirelings of imperialism will have new effects in the region, which as a whole would be to the disadvantage of the developing nations, particularly the deprived Iraqi nation. This would be precisely the outcome of the recent imposed war, for whose implementation imperialism could not have found a more faithful servant than Saddam. Now that Saddam has not been able to carry out this mission to the full, he is hurriedly trying to find peaceful solutions, to save himself from the danger of being overthrown.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 402-408

402: 11-12 Feb Operations

LD132052 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Communique 402 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God, the most exalted. The conditions and situations of the war fronts in the past 48 hours are as follows:

1. On 11 February the combatants of the Islamic army on one of the western fronts attacked the Iraqi forces and killed 11 of the armed personnel and took their arms and ammunition as booty. In this same front, the Iraqi Army, in order to make up for their disgraceful defeat, intended to reciprocate the attack, however they were fired on by the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic and sustained heavy casualties in this [word indistinct]. In these operations five of our armed forces were martyred.

2. On 11 February due to the fire of the artillery and mortar launchers of the army of Islam in Abadan-Khuninshshar fronts about 30 of the enemy forces were either killed or injured, and 3 tank positions along with 8 group and individual entrenchments and 2 of their boats were destroyed. Yesterday and today the city of Abadan was the target of the artillery of the enemy and as a result 5 of our countrymen were martyred and 39 others were wounded.

3. On 11 February in most southern and western fronts the exchange of fire with heavy and light weaponry was continuing between the Iraqi forces and the Iranian army. Checkposts in Shush and Susangerd fronts were fired on by the enemy artillery in which, in Jesr-e Naderi, one of the armed personnel was injured. In these fronts two tanks and two trenches of Saddam's forces were destroyed.

4. On 12 February the heroic combatants of Islam, with execution of fire on the Iraqi positions in the Susangerd front, were able to kill or injure 20 of the enemy forces and destroy one ammunition depot of the enemy.

403: 12-13 Feb Operations

LD131808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Communique 403 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The operations carried out in the war-inflicted areas in the past 24 hours are hereby brought to the attention of the dear revolutionary compatriots of Iran:

1. The fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on enemy positions in the Abadan region and destroyed an antiaircraft gun, a fuel tank, and a lookout. Several individual enemy entrenchments were set on fire. Ten Iraqi personnel were either killed or injured. On another front in this region, the combatants of Islam destroyed two vehicles carrying ammunition, one ammunition dump, a machinegun position and several collective enemy entrenchments.

2. The selfless personnel of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed in the Ahvaz region opened fire on enemy positions in this area and succeeded in destroying 3 tanks, 4 vehicles, 30 individual enemy entrenchments and in killing or injuring about 45 Iraqi personnel.

3. Yesterday, the enemy opened artillery fire on some districts of Gilan-e Gharb and inflicted some damage on several homes. As a result of mortar fire by the Iraqi aggressors on another western front, a combatant of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran was injured.

4. Yesterday, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on enemy positions in [name indistinct], Jalalabad and (Harjieh) and destroyed 17 vehicles, 1 ammunition dump, several collective tents and 1 lookout. They killed 24 members of the Iraqi forces and injured 26.

5. On 12 February, one of the leaders of the Kurdish Democratic Party, together with his men, surrendered with arms and equipment to the authorities in a western region and were given a letter of safe conduct. Also, at 1200 today, an aircraft belonging to the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran crash-landed in the Malayer area. Its two pilots were martyred. The cause of this accident is being investigated.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

404: Operations in South, West

LD141754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Communique No 404 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Here is a summary of combat operations on the southern and western fronts on 13 February:

A. Operations in the south of the country:

1. In the course of operations by the fighter helicopters of the Airborne Division of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Abadan region, 1 Iraqi personnel shelter, 1 armored personnel carrier, 1 military vehicle and a few of the invader's entrenchments were destroyed and 20 Iraqis were killed.

In the course of other operations by the valiant personnel of the Airborne Division in the same region, one enemy tank, one personnel carrier, one vehicle, and one antiaircraft cannon were set ablaze and a number of Iraqi Army personnel were killed.

2. The aggressor Iraqi army, on one of the fronts in the Ahvaz region, brought our forces' positions under artillery fire, as a result of which three of our combatants were injured. The enemy's fire was silenced by intensive artillery fire from the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the same region, as a result of our valiant combatants' fierce artillery fire against an enemy mobile armored column, some losses and casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

3. In the Mahshahr region, the armed units of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought the enemy's positions on several fronts under artillery and mortar fire, as a result of which 32 Iraqi personnel were killed and 15 were injured.

4. On one of Khuninshahr's fronts, as a result of fire by the units of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, one enemy entrenchment and one building used by the enemy were destroyed.

5. The city of Abadan came under the Iraqi forces' constant artillery fire, but the enemy's air raids were repulsed. Meanwhile, one house was set ablaze after being hit by a rocket.

6. A few Iraqi invader aircraft appeared in the country's southern and western regions, but fled as a result of ground-to-air fire by units of our air defense.

B. Operations in the west of the country:

1. The Iraqi Taqtaq-e Meshgi and Palangan border posts were brought under intensive heavy weapons fire by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed in the Ilam region, as a result of which some losses were inflicted on the enemy.

2. As a result of fire by our forces stationed in the country's western region, one Iraqi garrison was partially eliminated.

3. The city of Kamyaran was brought under the outlawed armed elements' mortar fire and a few houses were destroyed. This incident did not result in any casualties.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

405: Iraqi Losses

LD142122 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Communique 405 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] The brave Infantry Division 28 of Sanandaj today captured the Iraqi highland of (Badrah) and Jalalah outposts and killed 65 Iraqi troops in these regions. In addition, a large amount of ammunition and weapons were captured by the combatants of Islam. [word indistinct]

406: 14 Feb Fighting

LD152112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Communique 406 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Some of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Armed Forces combatants' operations and situations at the battlefronts are as follows, for the information of the dear Muslim, revolutionary compatriots of Iran:

Yesterday, 14 February, battles and exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire were continuing between our valiant forces and enemy forces on almost all the country's southern and western fronts.

Yesterday, armed forces combatants on the Abadan fronts, using fierce artillery fire, destroyed 6 enemy tanks, 6 vehicles, 1 loader, and 2 Iraqi mercenary armed forces' ammunition dumps, and killed or wounded approximately 20 enemy personnel.

Also, as a result of the navy's fire on the Khuninshahr front, a number of enemy positions were razed and five enemy personnel were injured. The Iraqi mercenaries fired on various quarters of Abadan with heavy artillery on the same day, causing some damage, as well as martyring 3 dear compatriots and injuring 54.

Yesterday, the legend-makers of the Airborne Division of the Islamic Republic of Iran attacked Iraqi mercenary aggressor positions on the Abadan fronts, destroying one enemy tank, two cannon, one loader, and one vehicle, and killing and wounding a number of enemy forces.

Yesterday morning, our forces brought the Iraqi Armed Forces' positions on one of the western fronts under mortar fire, destroying 1 enemy personnel carrier and 1 observation tower and killing and wounding approximately 10 Iraqi mercenaries.

Also, with 108-mm mortar fire, the valiant personnel of the gendarmerie on the western front killed approximately 15 enemy personnel and destroyed a number of Iraqi Armed Forces' foxholes and trenches.

During yesterday's battles on the country's southern and western fronts, 13 of the armed forces' brothers were martyred and a number were wounded.

Meanwhile, the brave Muslim nation of Iran is hereby informed, as stated in Communique 405, the [word indistinct] heights and the border post of Jalalah, which were occupied by Iraqi mercenaries and counterrevolutionary elements, were recaptured and fell into the hands of the valiant forces by the bravery of the valiant combatants of the 28th Sanandaj Division, brother guards and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga. To date, the number of enemy casualties in these operations has reached 80.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

407: Operations in South, West

LD161756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Communique 407 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Some aspects of operations on the southern and western fronts of our Islamic homeland over the past 24 hours are hereby brought to the attention of the revolutionary and militant compatriots:

1. Yesterday, artillery exchanges continued between the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the aggressive enemy in the Ahvaz,Susangerd, Shush and [word indistinct] Naderi, and the ground patrol of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran succeeded in destroying 1 enemy armored troop carrier and in injuring about 15 Iraqis in the Shush region.

2. The heroic warriors of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran directed their fire on enemy positions in the Khuninshahr region and destroyed one lookout and its personnel and several foxholes and trenches.

3. The self-sacrificing members of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, using their fire effectively on enemy positions on the Abadan fronts, set fire to 2 enemy ammunition dumps, 1 tank, one 106-mm artillery piece, 1 vehicle and several trenches, killing or wounding about 10 Iraqis. Last night and yesterday, the city of Abadan came under the enemy's cowardly heavy weapons fire, resulting in damage to 15 homes, the martyrdom of 3 of our dear compatriots and injury to 32 others.

4. Yesterday, as a result of artillery shelling of the aggressors' positions by the ground forces on one of Dezful's fronts, 13 enemy vehicles were set on fire and destroyed. Islam's self-sacrificing combatants in the Marivan region attacked the aggressive enemy's positions and destroyed one communications pylon, one tent and nine trenches belonging to the aggressive Iraqi Army, and killed a number of Iraqi personnel.

5. Yesterday, five invading Iraqi aircraft, which violated our airspace in the west of the country, were forced to flee by ground-to-air defense fire.

6. On 14 February, an Iraqi soldier reported to Islam's combatants at one of the fronts in the western part of the country and sought asylum. On the same day, in another region in the west, a member of a group of illegally armed individuals gave himself up and handed over a gun and several rounds of ammunition. Both men were welcomed by Islam's self-sacrificing personnel.

In operations today in various regions, 26 of the self-sacrificing personnel of the Ground Forces and the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran were martyred and several others were wounded.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

408: 16-17 Feb Operations

LD171750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Communique 408 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are continuing their just battle until the complete surrender of the Iraqi Army, which has committed aggression against the decree of God, and in the victorious march against the aggressive enemy are gaining worthy results daily. We hereby inform our dear compatriots about some of the war operations on the country's southern and western fronts on 16-17 February:

1. As a result of a raid by helicopter gunships of the Airborne Division of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ground Forces against enemy positions in the Abadan region, three enemy loaders were destroyed and two Iraqi servicemen were killed. In the same area, the self-sacrificing combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ground Forces opened fire on the aggressive Iraqi Army's positions and trenches and succeeded in destroying one enemy loader, two military vehicles and several one-man foxholes. They also damaged another 3 loaders, 1 vehicle, killed or wounded 12 Iraqi servicemen and captured another.

2. As a result of gunfire by units of the Islamic Republic of Iran Navy against the Iraqi forces' positions in the Khuninshahr region, enemy personnel assembly buildings were set ablaze. There is no information available about the casualties inflicted on the aggressors.

3. Thanks to gunfire by our heroic forces, heavy casualties were inflicted on the Iraqi forces deployed on Basrah's border strip and in other operations, the Al-Mu'amir observation tower in the Al-Faw region was set ablaze.

4. The cities of Ahvaz, Abadan and Susangerd were subjected to enemy artillery fire, as a result of which, in Ahvaz, 2 houses and a vehicle were destroyed, 6 of its citizens were martyred and another 12 wounded. Enemy artillery fire damaged several buildings in Abadan, where 1 of our civilian compatriots was martyred and 30 were wounded. In Susangerd, as a result of a clash between our forces and the aggressive Iraqi forces, 12 of our military brothers were wounded.

5. In the Gilan-e Gharb region, the self-sacrificing combatants of Islam destroyed 2 enemy military vehicles and killed 200 enemy servicemen. On one of the fronts in this region, eight Iraqi vehicles were blown up by mines and their crews were either killed or wounded. In the same region, one tank belonging to the aggressors was destroyed. Today, the Abadi heights in the Gilan-e Gharb region were captured by our brother guards, thanks to fire support from the units of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ground Forces. During these operations, 2 enemy tanks, 1 medium-heavy 106-mm cannon and 12 trenches were destroyed and approximately 50 of the aggressive forces' men were killed.

6. Thanks to our forces' gunfire, seven enemy squad trenches, five military vehicles, four 122-mm cannon, two communication aerials and a post in the Kukhlan and Panjwin regions were destroyed and a number of Iraqi servicemen were either killed or wounded.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

GUARDS' ANNOUNCEMENT ON 12-13 FEB OPERATIONS

LD131752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Announcement by the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps on 13 February]

[Summary] 1. In the past 2 days, we have shelled the enemy's procurement route on the Khuninshahr-Ahvaz axis, destroying several loaders and killing some enemy personnel.

2. On 12 February, on the Abadan-Mahshahr axis, we destroyed 1 enemy vehicle and killed the crew.

3. Today, on the Abadan-Mahshahr axis, three enemy tanks were destroyed and the crews were killed.

4. "One of the leaders of the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party has surrendered with his personnel to the Marivan guards corps and handed over heavy machineguns, antiaircraft guns, mortars, antitank mines, wireless equipment and some light weapons to the brother guards."

[Signed] The Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

Additional Statement

LD141720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Summary] PARS reports the statement issued by the revolution guards corps today, giving details of their operations during the past 2 days. According to this statement, several enemy cranes were attacked and destroyed on the Khuninshahr front. In an attack on an enemy supply road, several Iraqi soldiers were killed. The Iranian forces' artillery fire set an ammunition dump on fire in Marivan today.

The antiaircraft defense fire of Islam's forces downed two Iraqi MiG's near Kamyaran, and the wreckage of these planes was hauled to Kamyaran by revolution guards. Two Iraqi soldiers surrendered to the guards in Sar Dasht and asked to be allowed to fight against the infidels.

GUARDS STATEMENT ON MILITARY SUCCESSES

LD171820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Statement issued by the Public Relations Office of the Central Staff Command of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps]

[Summary] The heroic revolution guards are successfully continuing their battle. Here is a report on some of these operations during the past 2 days:

On the western front, in the Gilan-e Gharb region of the Qasemabad axis, a series of partisan operations by our brother guards resulted in the destruction of 2 enemy vehicles, as a result of which over 200 [as heard] misguided enemy troops were killed. On the Naftshahr-Khan Leyli axes and the Jowlaneh post, eight enemy vehicles, including a command jeep, were destroyed and all of their personnel were either killed or wounded. Also during the past 2 days, 2 Iraqi tanks were destroyed by the artillery of our brother guards. More than 150 mines were discovered, and 2 of the enemy's medium-heavy weapons and 14 trenches were utterly destroyed. One hero guard was wounded. In the border region, 18 unlawfully armed persons surrendered with their weapons to the guards and received safe conduct.

On the southern front, the revolution guards in Dezful carried out a series of bold operations in which they succeeded in laying mines along an enemy supply route in the (Bodfugan) region, as a result of which one enemy loader, together with all of its personnel, was blown up. Also yesterday, by infiltrating into the Dehloran highway in the Dasht-e 'Abbas region, our brother guards succeeded in mining the highway and in blowing up one enemy personnel carrier and killing five misled soldiers of Saddam. Our brother guards launched a fierce mortar attack on enemy positions in the area and completely destroyed six of their squad trenches.

REVOLUTION GUARDS' PAPER ATTACKS 'AGENTS'

NC171012 Paris AFP in English 1000 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Tehran, 17 Feb (AFP)--The leadership of the Iranian pasdaran (revolutionary guards) today warned "agents of the superpowers" and "American leftist Marxist groups" allegedly operating in Iran to stop their attacks against members of revolutionary bodies.

Unless these agents, groups and other "pirates, thieves and smugglers", which had attacked revolutionary guards ceased their activities they would have to face "the revolutionary anger of the masses of millions of Iranians," the pasadran command said, reported by the newspaper MIZAN.

The accused groups were also said to be "spreading poisoned rumors in various places, in particular in schools."

Another newspaper, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, also reported today that left-wing Moslems of the mujahedeen of the people movement had demonstrated recently in the Western Azarbayjan provincial capital of Urumiyeh against the local Friday prayer leader "following the neutralization of a plot by internal groups."

The paper, quoting local officials, said the Mujahedeen had "tried to prevent the cleaning up of the region and were disturbing public order."

MILITARY SITUATION ON VARIOUS FRONTS REPORTED

LD161952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Summary] According to a PARS report from Abadan, the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on an enemy armored column on the other side of Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab] and destroyed an enemy artillery position containing 17 cannon of various calibers.

In the last 24 hours, three enemy ammunition dumps, one missile launcher platform, one machinegun position, one observation trench and several collective trenches along the sides of the Abadan-Mahshahr road in the northern sector of the Bahmanshir River were destroyed and about 50 Iraqis were killed.

Artillery exchanges on the Abadan fronts continued yesterday and today.

A number of commanders on the Abadan fronts expressed their satisfaction with the progress of the war on their fronts. They said their New Year present to our compatriots would be to suppress the aggressor enemy and to free the sacred Islamic homeland.

One combatant said: We will not return to our homes until we return the inhabitants of Abadan to their homes and make our Islamic homeland the graveyard of mercenary Saddam's soldiers.

Artillery exchanges were in progress at 1600 today in the Abadan front, resulting in the martyrdom of an "Islam devotee" and in injury to three people.

As a result of enemy long-range artillery fire on Abadan's residential quarters, five houses were damaged.

The Abadan relief and treatment headquarters announced that 3 people had been martyred in this city in the last 24 hours; 24 were injured.

PARS reports from the Khuninshahr and Minu Island fronts that our forces are bravely defending their Islamic homeland. The exchange of fire between the forces based on either side of Khuninshahr continued yesterday and today.

An Iraqi assembly point in Khuninshahr was destroyed by our navy, using mortars, as result of which six Iraqis were killed. During the same period, four of our combatants were wounded and transferred to the hospital.

Enemy equipment in the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr axis was brought under fire by the Airborne Division, inflicting considerable damage on the enemy.

According to latest reports, as a result of fierce artillery fire by our forces, the Iraqi Chahar Cheraq platform on the other side of Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab] was set ablaze. One enemy boat was also set on fire and sunk.

TUDEH PARTY ACCUSED OF DESTROYING MOSSADEQ'S NAME

NC141627 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Last week our [word indistinct] and (?tired) city Tehran, the capital of dear Iran, witnessed attacks of black-clad hooligans on Mossadeq's name. Some revolution guards, bearing shovels and axes, went to work on the walls and doors and brought down the plaques bearing Dr Mossadeq's name from the avenue named after him.

We do not regret the fact that they are bringing down Mossadeq's name from the walls, because his name is not engraved on doors and wals but in the hearts of a nation, and the people will never, even for a moment, forget him and his (?strong) struggles against the sinister British colonialism.

The Mullahs, in attacking the name of the great Mossadeq, the (?forerunner) of Iran's nationalism, went so far as to call him a servant of the shah and of American imperialism. They are so (?impudent) in distorting facts that one cannot rule out the possibility of a religious decree being issued tomorrow calling on a (?denial) of [words indistinct] of (?our movement). They say that since Shahpur Bakhtiar sat under the picture of Mossadeq and considers himself to be a child brought up in Mossadeq's school of thought, Dr Mossadeq's name should not be mentioned in Iran. [sentence indistinct]. They consider it a sin that Shahpur Bakhtiar, Iran's legal prime minister, was sitting under the picture of [word indistinct] Mossadeq, but they fail to see that the people are tying the pictures of the mullahs on dogs' collars [words indistinct]. (?What do they have to say) about the fact that the Tudeh Party has hung Ayatollah Khomeyni's picture and has turned Islam and the mullahs into a pretext to drive the country to the precipice of (?destruction)?

Certainly all those who [words indistinct] and are watching the mullahs' puppet show in Iran from afar know that the (?engineer) of today's policy is the Tudeh Party. It is the Tudeh Party that today wants to destroy Islam from within. It is the Tudeh Party that wants to destroy Mossadeq's name. It is the Tudeh Party that (?orders) the regime of the clergy to attack Mossadeq in order to destroy Bakhtiar, since he attended a press conference with Dr Mossadeq's picture in the background; and, finally, it is the Tudeh Party that has [words indistinct] so that they can kill everyone and destroy our national respect.

Their impudence has no limits. They want to remove Mossadeq's name and to rename Pahlavi Avenue after Ayatollah Kashani--a person who, in the moments of Iran's victory over colonialism, stabbed Mossadeq in the back. The mullahs should know that our [words indistinct] will rise once again and, inspired by Mossadeq's thoughts and (?for the sake) of the Iranian soil, (?religion and race), will tell these plunderers and these occupiers of Iran, these old enemies of Iran's nationalism and (?race), that they will be crushed.

RADIO IRAN CARRIES BAKHTIAR ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

NC131938 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran was heard at 1330 GMT on 13 February. At the beginning of the broadcast, Dr Bakhtiar's message on the 2d anniversary of the Islamic revolution, which was broadcast yesterday, was repeated. In the latter part of the message, Bakhtiar says that all the Iranian religious minorities should know that "Iran is passing through the darkest period of its contemporary history" and that "your future after the (?destruction of the corrupt) regime of the Islamic Republic is clear. In the Iran of tomorrow (?nationalism), social justice, (?the Iranian culture) and peaceful coexistence with all the people of the world (?will form the bases) of Iran's future policy." He then goes on to say that "(?Soviet, Saudi), Iraqi or Moroccan Muslims belong to their own countries. We do not have the right to intervene in (?others' affairs)." He then talks about Khomeyni's attempts to export the Islamic revolution and concludes by saying that Khomeyni "blames his failures on interventions by the big Satan, the small Satan and the medium-sized Satan." Bakhtiar ends his message with his usual slogan of "Iran shall never die."

BAZARGAN REMARKS ON DOMESTIC SITUATION SCORED

NC171950 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Telephone report by Radio Iran correspondent in New York--recorded]

[Text] A New York newspaper yesterday carried some remarks by the former Islamic prime minister and present delegate in the Islamic Majlis, Mehdi Bazargan. Following a period of silence, during which he acted as a mere spectator in the regime's crimes, Bazargan is now speaking about a country and homeland where he said the differences that exist between the president and the ruling party are driving the country to ruin. Referring to the war, Bazargan said that more than 50,000 youths have been killed and that the continuation of this situation endangers the existence of the Islamic Republic.

Bazargan, who once pretended to be a supporter of freedom, is well aware that his remarks are nothing but a summary of the remarks made by Khomeyni, and therefore are a repetition of what Khomeyni wants. This colluding old man, who handed Iran over to the mullahs on a silver platter and sold the nation for nothing, is trying, in these last days, to find customers for his friends' bankrupt market, not aware of the fact that our alert people will not accept this new game and will soon prove to Bazargan and his likes that treachery to Iran and the Iranians will not go unanswered.

Simultaneously with Bazargan's criticisms, radios reported that 36 struggling Iranian intellectuals and writers have published a statement explicitly declaring that the leadership of the Islamic Republic, after 2 years of deceit and demagoguery, has created a situation much worse than that which existed before. Censorship, the loss of individual and social freedoms, imprisonment and torture, in addition to economic poverty, unemployment and (?disease) are the sinister gifts that this group has brought, and (?worse) will follow. The signatories of the declaration this time have very clearly presented Khomeyni as the person responsible for these calamities. But Khomeyni, this impostor imam, has once again futilely risen to defend his puppets and is again repeating the famous strophe of "Islam, Islam." Probably Khomeyni has not been informed by his agents and SAVAMA that both in Iran and abroad walls are covered with slogans of "Death to Khomeyni." In New York and in other small and large U.S. states, the walls in the underground stations, under bridges and traffic signs are covered with slogans such as "Death to Khomeyni," "Long Live Freedom" and "Iran Shall Never Die," all written by his opponents. Some American radios too, for the first time, occasionally broadcast memoirs by some political prisoners who stress the fact that oppression and torture are the most "in" thing in Khomeyni's prisons. Nevertheless, Khomeyni and his coterie think that by sending some turbaned mercenaries to neighboring countries they can fool the world. But who is the person who does not know that he who wants to fool the people is fooling himeslf? He who considers others to be idiots is the biggest idiot himself.

NVOI CRITICIZES IRANIAN OFFICIAL'S ATTITUDE

TA171155 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Final Victory Depends on Maintaining Unity and Sincere Friendship With True Supporters of the Revolution"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The true forces of the revolution are justly worried about the fate of their liberated revolutionary homeland. After many years of bloody struggle against the corrupt regime of ousted Mohammad Reza, after giving numerous martyrs and enduring years of deprivation, hardship and suffering, they have achieved the independence and freedom of their homeland. They resolved to strengthen the victory of the nation's glorious revolution, but on the day after the victory of the revolution they were confronted with [word indistinct] obstacles from every side on their path to strengthening the popular and anti-imperialist revolution.

Under the present sensitive conditions, when the compromising liberal bourgeois have overtly risen against the popular, democratic and anti-imperialist line of the imam, and are trying to crush the gains of the revolution while using the slogan "(?With) freedom"; Under the extremely crucial conditions when the Reagan administration has openly announced its final decision to continue Carter's aggressive policy, and some witnesses tell of new measures by the Reagan administration in this field it is the duty of every Iranian wanting the liberty and independence of the country to maintain unity of word and deed of all the people of the country, all the (?supporters) of the Islamic Republic of Iran to attract the support of the true friends of revolutionary Iran.

Unfortunately, we are witnessing a situation in our homeland that is justifiably worrisome. Some of the politicians and leaders of the Iranian republican system, despite the repeated recommendations of the imam of the nation, are not only not trying to maintain unity of word and deed, their actions damage this unity from every side. It must be said that the role of the compromising liberal bourgeois in deepening internal discord among the upper echelons is absolutely clear, especially when one remembers the bitter fact that liberals favoring the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran were able to get close to some government officials, who unwittingly followed the line of the liberals in some cases.

The strengthening of internal discord among government officials--including the overt attack of the liberals against the popular and anti-imperialist line of the imam on one hand, and the completely irrational and counterrevolutionary measures of some government officials against the true forces of the revolution inside Iran and the true friends and supporters of the Iranian revolution abroad, on the other--has created a dangerous current which, if not stopped as soon as possible, will confront the gains of the revolution and the existence of the Iranian Islamic republican system with irreparable harm. The words and deeds of some government officials and authorities, whether with regard to the true revolutionary forces inside Iran or the true friends of the Iranian revolution and nation on the international scene, reinforce this justified anxiety.

For example, in the attitude of some government officials toward official representatives of really friendly countries and supporters of the Iranian revolution, we witness a situation that is truly painful for every liberated and patriotic Iranian. For example, the representative of our large, friendly and neighborly country which has many times in practice proven his backing and support for the Iranian revolution, while calling on one of the leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran, acquainted him with the dangerous plans of U.S. imperialism for Iran. Instead of giving him his thanks and appreciation, the Iranian attacked him with unprecedented hostility, emanating from blind fanaticism and superficiality, that is truly amazing. Without observing standards of equity and fairness, he labeled as imperialist a country that, according to the witness of progressive humanity, is the flagbearer of the anti-imperialist struggle against world imperialism; a country that, only for the sake of defending the Iranian revolution and defending the anti-imperialist struggles of the people of the region, has even ignored the (?contents) of its bilateral agreement with Iraq and from the beginning of the imposed war, despite the repeated requests of this government, has refrained and continues to refrain from delivering arms to it. He accused it of supporting Israel and Iraq. On the one hand, he spoke of the alleged intervention of that country in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan; on the other, (?he spoke) of nonintervention in the affairs of another country, saying that if you wanted, you could have made Iraq retreat in the very first week. Such ill-considered attitudes, which, according to the imam of the nation, merely result from lack of political sense, inflict the greatest blows on the gains of the revolution. The safeguarding of the gains of the revolution with methods chosen by some government officials (?does not need explanation)?

Heed the recommendations of the imam of the nation. Try to maintain unity of word and deed and put an end to internal discord. Do not crush the true friends and supporters of the revolution, either inside or abroad, and shake their hands of friendship. Do not let this sea of spilled blood be wasted. Do not let counterrevolution be victorious in realizing its treacherous plots, with the aid of its U.S. masters.